PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
Date Rec'd MAY 26 1920
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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., MARCH 13, 1920. NO. 15.

SEVENTH COMES TO SEEK SCALP OF MARNEMEN

Smarting From Defeat of 52-2, Funstonians Invade Camp With Hopes of Winning From Third.

Friday.—The party of basket ball players, boxers and wrestlers, who will represent Camp Funston tonight when they meet Camp Pike, arrived in Little Rock at 1:30 o'clock. They were met at the depot by a welcoming committee from Camp Pike, who is entertaining them at a theater party this afternoon at the Majestic.

Camp Funston will meet Camp Pike in basket ball as a return game. The Third Division quitet played at Funston in February and administered a 52-2 defeat. The Seventh Division is reported to have strengthened its team and has come into the Third Division Camp for revenge.

The probable line-up of the two teams is:

Camp Pike.		Camp Funston.
Jo'nson	Forward	Driscoll
Peifer	Forward	MacMillan
Boyd	Center	Wickenwerder
Strikland	Guard	Lipsey
Selby	Guard	Kistler

Four boxers and two wrestlers are also in the party from the Kansas camp. Some dark horses from Camp Pike will be secured to take them on for the Third Division.

Between halves of the basketball gam,e the medals and trophies for the winning teams the past season will be presented. This includes last year's camp football team, winners of first and second place in the New Year's Day relay race, and winners of first and second place in the camp basketball league. A total of 44 men will be awarded trophies.

Chaplain James A. Manley, 18th Field Artillery, will referee the boxing and wrestling bouts. Col. F. H. Turner, chief of staff, and Maj. R. O. Poage, assistant chief of staff, G-2, will be the judges of the bouts.

The basket ball game will begin at 7:30 o'clock. It is planned to have the boxing and wrestling on the stage at one end of the gymnasium.

Legion Urges Plan for Selective Compensation

The American Legion has formulated its plan for the soldier bonus and everything that goes with it, and has suggested to Congress that the plan be put into law in the next 60 days.

It is a plan for selective compensation.

Under this plan, every former soldier, sailor or marine may select for himself what sort of benefits or additional compensation he will receive from the United States, for the financial losses he sustained by going to war. He may choose one of these four things, and one only:

1—A farm, to be bought on easy payments under the the Lane-Mondell Act, as amended.

2—A loan with which to buy a home in a city or town. The plan by which these loans shall be made must be determined by a commission to be named by Congress.

3—Vocational training at Government expense. While he is at school, learning a skilled trade, he will be paid by the Government as disabled men are now paid under the vocational training act.

4—Additional compensation in United States Government Bonds at the rate of $50 for every month he was in the service.

Classes in sheet metal work have been organized recently and buildings erected to care for them in Camp Pike College.

Welding and blacksmithing will be included in the sheet metal working course. A building at South avenue and Sixth street has been constructed for this class, as there was none in the vicinity of the college area suitable for its needs.

Chop Suey Gives First Performance

The first showing of "Chop Suey" in its revised form was given last Monday night at Liberty Theater. This show entertained the members of the Third Division overseas and has been reorganized for recruiting duty. The cast left for Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday night where the show opens Friday.

The play gives the adventures of sailors who land in China and have shore leave. Two of the sailors wander into the place of a Chinese nobleman, there being threatened with dire punishment for being caught in so sacred a place. The two sailors, Sgts. Jack Fortney and William Houghkirk, win over the head of the household, and are given the favorite wife of the Chinaman.

Members of the cast delighted the audience with their acting, especially the men taking feminine parts. Sgt. John F. Quill, who was a Chinese beauty, wore a genuine Chinese costume which he received from his step-mother, a resident of the Orient. Sergeant Quill has spent six years in Asia. He displayed a peacock fan which also came from China.

Several unexpected acts were given. "The Street Grinders," which was scheduled for last week, was given by Sgt. Frank Vesley. He made quite a hit with his concertina. Joe Machovich, Third Military Police Company, gave a muscular and pantomime wrestling act. The Marne quartet gave several numbers.

Aeronautic Tests Are Being Conducted

Recently an investigation at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., of certain special instruments has been made for the military authorities including rate-of-climb indicators of a German type, a thermograph, and balloon manometer of the diaphram type. In the last named instrument, the use of a sensitive diaphram is carried to a high degree of refinement. Conferences have been held between the bureau's experts and the authorities of the army and navy at three of the dirigible stations regarding the practical needs in this work. A study has been undertaken of methods for developing the necessary new instruments called for, including special altimeters and air speed indicators to give high precision at lower altitudes and lower speeds than those manufactured for airplanes. An air volume integrating instrument is also needed to measure the flow of air into the envelope to secure buoyance and economy in the use of hydrogen.

This investigation is nearing completion and the water channel and vacuum wind tunnel experiments may now be interpreted as showing conclusively that the compressibility of the air may legitimately be left out of account in determining the law of action of the usual Venturi tubes; that the viscosity must not be neglected in low speed flights, thus introducing a new property of the atmosphere hitherto ignored; that at low speeds the indication of the Venturi, contrary to the assumption hitherto made by all users of this type of indicator, is not directly proportional to the air density, nor is it proportional to the square of the speed, but departs noticeably from this relation.

An expert from the Bureau of Standards is working in co-operation with the Air Service Engineering Division at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio. A number of flight tests have been conducted in connection with the above which have afforded a practical check against the numerical results of the previous laboratory experiments. As soon as these results can be made available, they will be of importance in connection with airplane performance tests whenever high precision is regarded, and more particularly in connection with air speed observations on dirigibles.

A FRIEND OF MAN.

"Who's your favorite presidential candidate?"

"Hoover. He sold our surplus gold fish to Europe."—The Home Sector.

A Bulwark of Progress

Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, commander of the Third Division, in a recent address to his officers, points out that the Army of today is to be one of the bulwarks of progress. He says:

"More than one thousand young men are enrolled as students in Camp Pike College; you and I have assumed their guardianship. In direct ratio to the spirit and light we possess as we enter this guardianship, will be our success in it.

"Young men are always leaving home—in fact, as I look back, seldom have I known successful men, and at the same time known their fathers; they had gone from home to fight their battles unassisted.

"These young men have left home, come into the Army and are being entrusted to our care; their destiny is to be shaped by our hands. This government, through the Army, has undertaken to extend its educational facilities to reach them and so shape their lives and their Americanism that the entire nation will be better for it. Our stewardship of these young men puts it squarely up to us."

HELP YOUR SOCIETY IN LOCATING ALL MARNEMEN

The Society of the Third Division is making a special effort to locate all men who were with the Division at any time from its organization until its return from overseas. Each present member can greatly assist in this work if he will make an effort to locate at least one man who is not at present registered with the Society.

The following quotation from the temporary constitution of the Society explains who are eligible for membership in this organization: "Any officer, field clerk or enlisted man of the Army of the United States, or of the Allied countries, doing welfare work for the Army, who has been assigned or attached to, or served with the Third Division at any time, from its organization to its return to the United States, shall be eligible to membership in the Society, subject only to the payment of the prescribed dues. However, no one shall be eligible to membership who has been dishonorably discharged from the service."

Sixty-two thousand men have been members of this division during this period, and out of that number the Society has only 30,000 enrolled as members. No dues are required until after the first annual meeting, the date of which has not been set.

Many errors were made by company clerks and others in filling out the application blanks for membership, while the Division was in Germany, and many of the addresses are incorrect. Members are urged to fill out the blank on the editorial page now, so that the Society may have their correct addresses.

The following branches of the Society are fully organized, and Marnemen who happen to live in or near these cities sould get in touch with them. Or, if you are only visiting these cities for a short time, you will find the Society branches open to all ex-Third Division men.

Branch No. 1, Chicago, Ill.—Franklin N. Reed, Pres., 105 N. Clark street.

Branch No. 2, Camp Pike, Ark.—Sgt. Maj. Frank King, 30th Infantry, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, Milwaukee, Wis.—George Fraser, Pres., 147 Oneida street.

Branch No. 4, Toledo, Ohio.—Chas. A. Adkinson, Pres., 3608 Willys Park avenue.

Branch No. 5, Brooklyn—Hubert J. Callahan, Pres., 1281 St. John's Place. Meetings in 23rd Regiment Armory Library.

Overseas Branch No. 1, Coblenz, Germany—Col. David L. Stone, Secretary, A. P. O. 927, A. F. in G., Coblenz, Germany.

Border Branch No. 1, El Paso, Tex.—Lester W. Hindley, Secretary-Treasurer, care of Rio Grande Oil Co.

Former officers of the Division in New York City have organized and are meeting at the Army and Navy Club, New York City, twice each month for dinner. They are also organizing a branch for all members there. Call upon or write Henry C. Merritt, care William A. Reed & Co., 28 Nassau street, for information.

Many cities and towns have a sufficient number of members of the Society enrolled to form successful branches, but have made no effort to organize. All it takes is a start, and the secretary of the Society is more than willing to mail you a list of the names and addresses of these men in your city, with all other information, in order to assist you in getting started. Other Societies are getting a good start, and there is no reason why the Society of the Third Division can't be the largest and best of them all. Let's boost this organization in the same manner that we carried off all honors in other undertakings overseas. You more than delivered the goods then; why not now?

We want to hold the first annual meeting as soon as possible, for there are many important matters that must be decided, and decided at once. This can not be accomplished until a better organization is realized. It is your Society, founded for your benefit. You did not neglect such matters overseas, so why neglect them now? Hunt up another member in your city and talk this over.

AERIAL CAMERA MEN ATTAIN GREAT SPEED

During the military carnival held for the benefit of General Pershing at the headquarters of the 104th Aero Squadron, El Paso, Texas, the First Photo Detachment attached to the First Surveillance Group, demonstrated the rapidity of the Air Service aerial photography. A photographic plane equipped with the latest photographic applications, piloted by Lieut. T. P. Smith of the 104th and with Sergeant McConnel (photo section) as photographer flew over the reviewing stand and grounds where the maneuvers were being held. A picture of the carnival was taken, the ship flew back to the airdrome, and the plates sent to the photographic developing room, developed and printed, the finished picture placed in a message bag and put aboard the same plane and flown back and dropped at the reviewing stand 15 minutes after being taken. This record was broken by the Photo Department when a plane piloted by Lieutenant Harvey of the 104th, Sergeant McConnel, photographer, took a picture of the reviewing stand while General Pershing was present and nine minutes later dropped the finished picture at the reviewing stand.

R. I. GIVING BONUS.

Rhode Island has joined the States which are now giving cash bonuses to their sons who served during the World War. Men with residence in the midget state are entitled to $100 as additional compensation for the part they played in the conflict.

Ex-Officers of Third Form Organization

At a meeting of ex-officers of the Third Division held at the Army and Navy Club, 15 Gramercy Park, New York City, the evening of March 2, 1920, an organization was formed for the preservation of memories of A. E. F. days.

Ex-Capt. Henry C. Merritt, formerly secretary to the chief of staff of the Third Division, was elected president, and ex-Lieut. Chas. F. Frizzell of the 38th Infantry was elected secretary-treasurer.

The following ex-officers of the Third Division were present at the meeting:

Baker, Douglas B., captain 30th Inf.; Bellinger, Fred C., 1st lieutenant, 76th F. A.; Blakeman, Chester C., 1st lieutenant, 8th M. G.; Busk, Jos. R., 1st lieutenant, 38th Inf.; Cattus, John C., captain, 30th Inf.; Clarke, Gilmore D., captain, Div. Headquarters; Corwin, Wallace G., 1st lieutenant, 76th F. A.; Craft, J. C., captain, 38th Inf.; De la Chapelle Henri, 1st lieutenant, 38th Inf.; Dumont, F. G., captain, Div. Hdqrs.; Dunnington, Walter G., 2nd lieutenant, 10th F. A.; Eberlin, Ralph, 1st lieutenant 38th Inf.; Frizzell, Chas. F., 1st lieutenant, 38th Inf.; Hoyt, H. S., 1st lieutenant, 18th F. A.; Hoyt, Jas K. Jr., 1st lieutenant, Div. Hdqrs.; Lovejoy, C. M., 1st lieutenant, 38th Inf.; Merritt, Henry C., Jr., captain Hdqrs., 3rd Div.; Plough, Paul H., captain, Div. Hdqrs.; Sahlin, Robert C., 1st lieutenant, Div. Hdqrs.; Sponey, Albert C., 2nd lieutenant, 30th Inf.; Swain, Donald C., 1st lieutenant, 7th M. G.; Treanor, Paul L.; Walker, Joseph, captain, 18th F. A.; Winant, Fred, Jr., captain, 30th Inf.; Sayer, E. S., lieut.-col., 76th F. A.; Guillet, J. P., 1st lieutenant, 30th Inf.; Cox, Samuel A., 2nd lieutenant, 30th Inf.; Skoggs, Jos. L., 2nd lieutenant, 3rd Sup. Tr.; Bowman, H. O., 1st lieutenant, 9th M. G.; Butler, Jas H., 1st lieutenant, 30th Inf.; Danzig, S. V., 1st lieutenant, 8th M. G.; Waldorf, Jas., 2nd lieutenant, 38th Inf.

Aerial Ambulances Are Now Being Constructed

To meet the urgent need for airplane hospital ambulances, four DH-4's are to be redesigned for this purpose. Each machine will have accommodations for a pilot and two patients.

Primarily the service requirements for this type have been strikingly apparent from experience gained during the World War and more recently during our Mexican border patrol work. The initial useful functions of this craft lies in responding to emergency calls, such as accidents befalling aviators who wreck in distant fields not immediately accessible to field motor ambulances. Opportunity for first aid is given through medium of a medical officer accompanying ship and in also assisting ambulance pilot to put injured men on stretchers and into machine. If two men are injured the medical officer remains at the scene of the accident until another aviator arrives to pick him up. In case one man is injured he rides back with the pilot and the injured man to the nearest medical base. During the times of war this would probably be the immediate line base, where after diagnosis and proper dressing of wounds and injuries they could be conveniently transported from there to the base hospital and there be operated upon and given proper treatment during the period of convalescence.

These machines could be used for permanent commuting purposes between hospital bases for transfer of patients who could not withstand rigors of long travel and also for convenience in cutting the time element for transport. Medical service insignia will be painted on the rudder. Red Cross insignia on either side of the fuselage, with medical insignia in the center. On the top side of the upper wings, Red Cross insignia in center will be painted.

There is no doubt that this will work the advent of the use of such craft in numbers in the future as a basic part of the equipment for commuting and rescue work, and they will be designed to carry two or more patients.

CROSS GIVEN TO SIX MORE MEN OF THIRD

Out of Thirteen Awards by the War Department, Six Go to Men Who Were With Third.

The War Department has just announced the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to thirteen more men who performed deeds of valor during the war.

Six of these thirteen men are Marnemen, and won their decorations while fighting with the Third Division. Four of these awards are made posthumously, the citations reading as follows:

Sgt. Carl C. Carter, Company A, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action in Belleau Woods, France, June 21, 1918. Sergeant Carter fearlessly led his platoon in an attack until shot down by machine gun bullets, after which he rose to his feet and urged his men forward and then fell dead.

Pvt. Herbert Greene, Company A, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cunel, France, October 19, 1918. Private Greene voluntarily crossed an area swept by heavy machine gun and artillery fire to carry water to distressed members of his platoon. He was killed in the performance of this self-assigned task.

Pvt. James Gunterman, Company M, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action at Argerthol, France, on July 25th, 1918. While charging an enemy machine gun nest, which was holding up the advance of his squad, he was mortally wounded but his heroic deed enabled his comrades to capture the nest.

Cpl. Paul C. Fuhrman, Co. B, 9th Machine Gun Bn., for extraordinary heroism in action near Romagne, France, October 12, 1918. Corporal Fuhrman, without regard to personal safety, operated and advanced his machine gun under intense artillery and machine gun fire. By this fact he disabled and put out of action two enemy machine gun crews which were holding up the advance of the infantry.

The other two who received the Distinguished Service Cross are:

Sgt. Joseph T. Barr, 76th Field Artillery, for extraordinary herosim near Chateau Thierry, during the night of July 14th and 15th, 1918. While in command of a "roving" gun section, Sgt. Barr took up a position about 500 yards in the rear of the front line and executed a fire mission while exposed to heavy enemy bombardment. Although wounded, he refused to go to the rear until his mission was completed and the gun returned to the battery.

Pvt. 1st Class George Hanley, Machine Gun Company, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Fossoy, France, on the night of July 14th and 15th, 1918. During the intensive artillery bombardment preceding the last German offensive, Pvt. 1st Class Hanley carried seven messages between company and platoon headquarters. He exposed himself to heavy artillery fire in order to maintain communication between the platoons of his company.

GENERAL PERSHING IS PREPARING REPORT.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., after traveling more than 15,000 miles on an inspection tour of the cantonments, camps, posts and stations throughout the United States. General Pershing and his staff are already at work on a complete report on the condition of the national defense, which will embody recommendations and an outline of policy, particularly in reference to the movement of troops and their strategic supply.

One million, seven hundred thousand dollars has been assigned to the Education and Recreation branch of the War Plans Division for the development of the educational, vocational, moral and recreational training in the Army. There has also been privately donated for this purpose, $800,000.

LITTLE CHANCE TO SIGNAL MARS

Gigantic Searchlight Would Be Necessary.

HOPE BLASTED BY SCIENCE

Light Bright Enough to Be Distinguished by a Martian Would Have About 766 Trillion Candle Power—If Martians Have Big Enough Telescope They Could See Light Waves From Earth, Is Claim of Prominent Scientist.

Any doting person who plans to guide a weary wanderer from Mars by placing the poetic candle in the window had better abandon the idea. It can't be done. The little Martian would be lost in the deep and vasty void with not one twinkle to guide his airy footsteps.

Thus another flight of fancy is blasted by science, for it is estimated that an earth light just bright enough to be distinguished by the eye of a Martian would have to have 766 trillion candle power. And when one talks in trillions it doesn't mean a thing.

This figure is given by Dr. Clarence Errol Ferree, professor of experimental psychology at Bryn Mawr college, which is now seeking a $2,000,000 endowment. Dr. Ferree is the best known authority on light in its relation to vision. He reached his conclusion by laboratory experiments which confirm the deductions made by the searchlight experts of the Sperry Gyroscope company, who believe that it is possible to throw a beam of light visible to Martians.

What the Engineers Find.

Professor Ferree's figures check up remarkably with the estimates made by the searchlight engineers, who pointed out that it was unusual that experiments based on actual experience give the same result as careful laboratory work under ideal conditions. The calculations made by George B. Crouse, department engineer, and P. R. Bassett, physicist of the Sperry company, showed that one candle power is visible at .46 of a mile, while Professor Ferree's estimate, based on the minimum candle power visible at three meters, shows a candle power to be visible at .56 of a mile. The difference is accounted for by absorption, for which Professor Ferree may not have made allowance.

The engineers' figures were also predicated on the supposition that the Martians have telescopes with a light gathering power of 8,000, which is much less than the light gathering power of the large telescopes on earth. But Professor Ferree, with the aid of accurate means he has of measuring light, was able first to determine the minimum amount of light visible to the eye at three meters and then carry this out by mathematical calculation to show the light visible at Mars when it is 35,000,000 miles away, its nearest point of approach to the earth.

Can Work by Massed Searchlights.

The enormous candle power necessary to produce such a beam of light is inconceivable to the mind, but not impossible of production. It would not be necessary, Mr. Crouse and Mr. Bassett believe, to construct one single reflector. The same result would be attained by massing searchlights of tremendous individual candle power. And the difficulty would not be the production of sufficient current to light them but the great cost of construction. It is not likely that there are enough searchlights in the world to produce anywhere near enough light to be seen by the naked eye of the Martians.

The largest searchlight made by the Sperry firm produces 1,280,000,000 candle power, but it would take 606,250 of these to produce 766 trillion candle power. So unless the Martians have some kind of telescopes, it is not likely that they will have the opportunity right away to catch a flash from the earth.

POETIC LICENSE.

They were dancing the one-step. The music was heavenly. The swish of her silken skirt was divine. The fragrance of the roses upon her bosom was really intoxicating. "Ah," she smiled, sweetly, with an arch look up into his face, "you remind me of one of Whitman's poems." A sudden dizziness seemed to seize him. When he had sufficiently gained his breath, he asked, "Which one?" "Oh, any one," she replied. "The feet are mixed in all of them."—Current Opinion.

WE'VE SPEEDED UP.

Mother—Shame on you, Dorothy! The idea of letting a boy whom you've known only a week, kiss you! Why, when I was your age a girl was considered vulgar who would let a boy even hold her hand until he'd known her several months.

Daughter—And didn't you say once, mother, that it used to take you two weeks to go from New York to Chicago?—Yale Record.

NOT WORTH THE TROUBLE.

"I can't imagine what's the matter with me, doctor. I'm continually thinking about myself."

"Tut, tut! You must stop worrying over trifles."—Current Opinion.

Throws Money Away To Teach Lesson

Northampton, Mass. — Silver and gold were thrown away here to illustrate a talk on the waste represented by the alleged carelessness among factory workers.

The treasurer of a hosiery company told the operatives that in a week, 11,750 needles, worth 1¼ cents each, had been lost.

The effect was the same, he said, as if $147 were thrown from the shop window, whereupon the treasurer took from his desk a pile of 147 silver dollars and tossed them out of the window.

Silk scattered under foot was as much destroyed as if thrown away, he added. Estimating the amount of loss from this cause the previous week at $50, he tossed gold coin among the workers.

Some listened to the treasurer's later remarks, others scrambled for the gold, while many rushed out of doors to search for the silver in the snow.

HURLER RUTH TELLS SECRET OF BATTING

Home Run King Says "Keep Your Eye on the Ball."

New York Yankee's Newly Acquired Pitcher and Outfielder Tries to Follow Advice Given Him by Veteran Player.

"Keep your eye on the ball!" Sounds like golf, but Babe Ruth, leading manufacturer of home runs, was speaking about baseball. Babe, who was recently purchased by the New York Yankees from the Boston Red Sox, doesn't do much batting off the field. He doesn't believe in trying to score base hits with his chin, but every once in a while he can be persuaded to go to bat in the conversational league, and when he does he generally knocks a couple of verbal home runs.

Naturally, the all-important question for Ruth to answer is "What is the secret of successful batting?" It was in reply that Ruth unhesitatingly answered:

"When a pitcher is preparing to deliver a ball try to guess what he intends to throw, a curve or a fast one,' continued Ruth, "but just because you have made up your mind he is going to throw a curve do not be too sure of it. Always remember the pitcher is also trying to outguess the batter. That is part of a pitcher's work. Once he releases the ball never take your eye off it. If you do you are gone. Watch it all the way. Watch it as it breaks and watch it as you start your swing. The batter who watches the ball only part of the way in its flight to the plate seldom becomes a good hitter, for if the pitcher

Babe Ruth.

is throwing a curve it seldom breaks until it is within a few feet of the plate. It is almost impossible to tell whether a thrown ball is going to curve or not until the actual break occurs. For this reason it is necessary for a batter never to take his eye off the ball.

"When I was a youngster just beginning to play any kind of real baseball a veteran player impressed upon me the necessity of keeping my eye on the ball, and I have never forgotten it. It has become second nature with me, and yet I never step to the plate that the warning 'Keep your eye on the ball,' does not flash through my mind.

"Next to keeping his eye on the ball a batter must learn to hit with a free and easy swing. Getting started quickly toward first base is something that demands close attention. Many a base hit has been lost by a slow start from the plate and many a base hit has been made by getting away quickly.

"There are many more things about batting, but these are the chief things to remember and practice."

WHAT STAND DO YOU TAKE ON UNIVERSAL TRAINING?

There is not a man in the Marne Division that is not proud that he was one of the men who sprang to arms in behalf of his country. There is not one man of you who did not think soldiering was a cinch, before you were in. And every man of you found out on the banks of the Marne how little you really did know about the fine points, and every one of you then wished that you had had enough training so that you would be better able to render the maximum service with the least risk. There are probably many among you, and among our honored dead, who swore vengeance because our country had not always had a system by which our citizens could have been trained. Wait a moment! I know some of your are saying, "They will have to come and get me next time," and all that stuff. But you are Marnemen and you don't really mean it. You are not through with the Army! Your duty is just beginning—not service in the Army, but service to the Army by the enormous influence you can exert on public opinion and upon the lawmakers, thus rendering invaluable service to your country.

You men who have fought know how enormously valuable training is; you know the national value of having a large number of available troops at a critical time, as well as the value for the individual. Now at this time when the disturbing forces on one side are trying to render our country defenseless, and the forces of law and order on the other are trying to make it strong, and the whole thing hangs in a balance, what are you going do do about it? Here is a bill before Congress, which can render our country strong without making it militaristic, and will provide training for all, without special hardship to any. Here is a bill that would have given you the training you wished you had had when the air was full of G. I. cans. Here is a bill that Congress has not yet decided to pass because it is not sure of public opinion, or I should say, slacker opinion, the opinion of those who "did not raise their boy to be a soldier," and kept him from aiding in the World War. The slacker made big money while you fought. Let us who fought make national service universal. Read the following brief bill and then start to perform that service you still owe to the Army. Create public opinion through talk and contact with friends, and by writing to those who have power to pass this bill.

A Citizen.

Formerly of the Marne Division.

The Bill in Brief.

Name—Senate Bill No. 3792.

Regular Army—Provides a systematic organization of a regular army of 298,000, to be gradually reduced reduced to 225,000.

Universal Training—All men at age of 18 to 21 to be trained.

Place of Training—Sixteen existing camps.

Supervision of Training—A board composed of army men and civilians.

Claims for Exemption—To be decided by civilian boards.

Kind of Training—Military and vocational, and to teach American principles.

Period of Training—Four monhs.

Reserve—All trained men to be in reserve for five years, organized geographically.

Peace Time Obligations of Reserve—To train twice for not more than two weeks each time in the period of five years.

Mobilization of Reserve can only be authorized by Congress.

This bill was prepared by the subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate after exhaustive hearings. Many of its provisions are the result of compromises to meet the views of various persons interested, but it is believed that the fundamental principles are sound and that all persons favoring a sound military policy for the United States can unite in its support.

The principal features are as follows:

There will be but one Army of the United States, to be composed of the permanent professional establishment absolutely necessary for proper garrisoning of our overseas possessions, home defense and training establishment, this Army to be as small as possible. It will start with a maximum of 18,000 officers and 280,000 enlisted men, and will be gradually reduced in a period of five years to a maximum of 16,200 officers and 210,000 enlisted men.

Supplementing the regular establishment will be the Citizen Army, to be composed of the organized reserves composed of men who have had their training under the provisions of Universal Military Training, and the National Guard, composed of volunteers available for military service in their respective States as well as for general purposes. While there will be universal military training in time of peace, there is to be no compulsory military service in time of peace and only in time of war in an emergency declared by Congress.

Citizen Army.

Provisions are made so that veterans of the World War may join the organized reserve in one year period enlistments, subject, however, to honorable discharge on 90 days' notice, except in time of an emergency. The object of this is to help start the machinery of the citizen army immediately, and carry on the traditions and benefit by the experience of veterans. To this necleus will be added the youths as they complete their military training, and also members of the National Guard. The National Guard shall consist of those youths who elect to take their training and service in the Guard, where they shall get an equal amount of training as that given in the general Citizen Army.

This Citizen Army of reserves shall be organized by tactical units, the officers and men to be assigned as far as possible to definite units where they reside. The names, numbers and designations of the units which served in the World War and National Guard units will be perpetuated.

General Staff.

Careful provisions are made to revise and strengthen the general staff so as to make this body, which is absolutely necessary in a modern war, as efficient as possible. Provisions are made to create a suitable eligible list of men trained for this special work. Reserve officers are to have access to the Army Schools as well as those training General Staff officers and shall comprise at least 25 per cent of the General Staff, subject to proper qualifications. In all matters relating to the Citizen Army policy affecting universal military training, and the rules and regulations dealing with the Citizen Army and assignment of reserve officers, at least half of the members of the committee or branches handling these questions shall be composed of reserve officers.

System of Training.

Every male youth in the land on reaching the age of 17 shall register near his home for examination as to his physical and other qualifications for service, under proper regulations. They shall be liable to compulsory training for four months, beginning normally in the nineteenth year, but subject to deferment one, two or three years. Those who are illiterate and can not speak English shall be liable to a further training service of two months in order to learn to read, write and speak the English language.

Training itself shall be given under proper regulations and will include appropriate trades necessary in war and useful in peace, as well as scientific agriculture as far as practicable. The training will be adapted in the different areas of the country to their respective climatic, agricultural, industrial, educational and other conditions. All of these regulations are to be prepared by boards composed of at least one-half reserve officers or experienced civilian experts.

Upon completing his training the youth will be assigned to the organized reserve composing the Citizen Army, such membership to be for five years. While each unit will be assembled for maneuevers two weeks each year, the individual reservist will only be required during this period to attend two annual maneuvers of two weeks each. Those reservists who elect service and training in the National Guard shall be enrolled for an equal period of five years, but will be required to receive during three years an amount of training equal to that given in the general Citizen Army.

Organization of the Citizen Army.

In the beginning those veterans who served honorably will be invited to join the Citizen Army, as before stated. Such veterans will be entitled to appointment in grades held by them on honorable discharge. They will be eligible to promotion according to merit. Each one who is an officer will be assigned to a definite tactical unit and provisions will be made for the elimination of incapable officers. The Officers' Reserve Corps will be built up and provisions made so as to have all those eligible who saw service join the reserve.

The Citizen Army will be organized in definite units—that is, by brigades, divisions, corps, and field armies.

Some Views On Training.

Following are some expressions that have been uttered on the subject of military service:

Major General Leonard Wood—I do not believe the people understand to what an extent a man's economical efficiency and citizenship value is increased by training. The man comes out of the training camps better physically. He comes out with a better co-ordinated mind and muscle; he has learned habits of promptness, personal neatness, respect for authority, respect for law, respect for the rights of other people; he has learned to do things when told and his real efficiency as an industrial force has been vastly increased. He will be a better American and better fitted to take up successfully the life struggle in our country. I think it is one of the strongest forces for Americanization we have. It wipes out the shallow distinction, religious distinction, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, newcomer and native-born, rich and poor, North and South—all of those little prejudices that come from tradition.

Theodore Roosevelt, New York Herald, October 25, 1916.—I advocate universal military training as much because of what it will mean for this nation in peace as because of what it will mean to this nation in war. The man who is not ready to fight for his country and not willing to fit himself to fight for it, the man who has not raised himself to be a soldier, and the woman who has not raised her boy to be a soldier for the right, neither one of them is entitled to citizenship in this republic.

New York Herald, November 19, 1917.—A man who won't fight isn't fit to vote.

Explorer Fails to Force Polar Channel

Los Angeles.—Joseph F. Bernard, explorer and former resident of Los Angeles, is returning from the North American channel, according to word just received here, after an unsuccessful effort for three years to force his way from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean north of the American continent.

Bernard has twice defied the ice fields in a ten-ton schooner, the Teddy Bear, accompanied by only one man. On his first trip in 1908 he went to the Siberian coast and was absent for nearly five years. His assistant died on this voyage, and the explorer sailed his boat to the ice fields alone.

In 1916 he again sailed north in the Teddy Bear, this time in the hope of drifting from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Recently David H. Hurley, a friend of Bernard here, received word that the Teddy Bear had been sighted by natives near Banksland, and that Bernard was unable to negotiate the passage between the two oceans.

GERMAN SHIELD KEEPS EAGLE

But Papers Ridicule the New Escutcheon, Saying Bird Is "Skinny, Homely."

Berlin.—The new German coat of arms adopted by the national assembly consists of a one-headed eagle, on a yellow gold shield, and without the old-time crown.

The eagle will be displayed in simple heraldic form without any accessories.

The Hohenzollern coat of arms and the chain of the order of the Silver Eagle, all parts of the old Prussian coat of arms, have been omitted. The bill of the eagle, the tongue and the talons are in red. Servants of the government are to wear the device without the shield, so it can be pinned to their uniforms.

Some of the pan-German papers ridicule it, saying the "skinny, homely eagle with extended tongue" violates all the rules of good taste.

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Herman or Endicott Army Shoes $6.95, $8.00
Third Division Lapel Emblem (gold plate) 75c
Victory Campaign Bar 35c
Stars, each 5c
O. D. 4¼-lb. Wool Blankets..$8.00
Grey 4-lb. Wool Blankets...$7.00
Lockhart Puttees, per pair..$5.00
Jersey Knit Puttees (stitched edges), per pair.....$4.00
Army Socks (light weight wool), per pair.....55c
per dozen $6.25
Army Socks, heavy wool, white or grey, per pair.....95c
Underwear, wool, two-piece, per garment $1.95

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Little Rock, Arkansas

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Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to commence with the issue of.....

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CORRESPONDENCE

18TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Col. J. McV. Austin, Commanding.

Capt. Arthur C. Waters has been assigned by the War Department to this regiment and has taken command of Battery F.

Capt. W. N. Range was in camp last Monday, having returned on business from recruiting duty at Joplin, Mo.

Recruits are being received by this regiment every day, which goes to show that the men know a good organization when they hear about it.

The dance at the Elks' Hall Saturday night, given by the enlisted men of the 18th Field Artillery, was a decided success. Only one thing was wrong, and that was that there were not enough girls for the number of men present.

The 18th Field Artillery is organizing a baseball team and will soon be ready to accept all challenges that come its way.

A letter received from Sgts. Howard and Elick of Bat. D., now in Philadelphia, Pa., on recruiting service, states they have one ten-ton tractor and one 155 mm. Schneider howitzer to assist them in their recruiting work. They also state that the recruiting business is flourishing and that they expect to get a great many more men before returning to Camp Pike.

FIFTH F. S. BN.

Pvt. James Roe has reported from furlough duty, bringing with him his bride. The two were married while Pvt. Roe was taking advantage of his furlough.

Pvt. Brashier has reported from furlough, bringing back with him the prospects of a good man for the Signal Corps.

Capt. Joe J. Miller has been relieved from duty with Company A and assigned to Company C.

Capt. Norman L. Baldwin reported for duty from San Francisco, February 27, and is assigned to command Company A, relieving Capt. Miller.

Horseshoer Chester O. Burns has reported for duty from recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo.

Pvt. Perkins has returned from furlough, bringing with him two young men who have been accepted for enlistment.

Several members of the Fifth Field Signal Batttalion have submitted their names for examination for entrance to the Signal Corps School at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.

The following men of Co. B have been promoted to the grade of corporal: Pvt. 1st Class Grinder, Pvt. 1st Class Flanigan, Pvt. 1st Class Bodenhamer, Pvt. 1st Class Joyce and Pvt. Ciningham.

Members of Co. B have been issued some new signal corps equipment, and will soon be receiving instruction in signal corps work.

38TH INFANTRY

Col. E. G. Peyton, Commanding.

COMPANY A.

Capt. William L. Morrison, Commanding.

Sgt. Ralph J. Zahnle is on detached service in St. Louis, driving a touring car for the recruiting officers. He requests that any former members of the company, who live in that locality, look him up.

Sgt. Joe Causs and Sgt. Arone have an easy detail at Camp Pike College, and revielle and retreat are a thing of the past as far as they are concerned.

Sgt. Alleman still ranks as a mess sergeant, but is on the road with the Chop Suey show as the stage carpenter. He claims that he is enjoying himself barnstorming around the country as well as if he was playing big-time vaudeville.

Capt. Edwin Harrin is at Camp Dix, N. J., with the 57th Infantry.

Olney Owens of Canady, Va., writes that he is a happy married man and holding down a position as paymaster and clerk in a large lumber camp.

Wm. J. Gilbert has answered our "Dear Old Pal" letter and says he can not return, as he is "happy, though married." Write Bill and tell him what some of his old pals are doing. Address Box 86, Lorimer, Iowa.

Some of the rest of you men get busy and write so that we may know what you are doing.

Walter M. Yoder says that his only regret is that he did not stay another year in the land of schnapps und bier. Doc sends his best regards to all. His address is 188 Marion avenue, Mansfield, Ohio.

COMPANY K.

2nnd Lieut. Wm. F. Akers, Commanding.

Probably some of the old-timers will be interested to know that we have Sgt. Jack Price back with us again. Sgt. Price was commissioned a second lieutenant while overseas and served with the 7th Infantry, where he saw some hard fighting. He was wounded in the Argonne. He is now with the Chop Suey Show, which is making a tour of the Southern States at present.

COMPANY M.

Capt. G. S. Cotton, Commanding.

Ex-Supply Sergeant Mason J. Gordon, Homer, N. Y., writes that he is now salesman for the Studebaker Company and is doing well, but still has the Army blues occasionally. He sends his best regards to the old bunch. The members of this company all join in a request that some of the former members follow Gordon's example and let them know a little about the outside.

Cpl. Clarence C. Carr is now on a seven-day leave, visiting his home in Fayetteville, Ark.

COMPANY F.

First Lieut. T. Van Ornum, Commanding.

Sgt. Frelericks has been sent to the hospital and Sgt. Mikulsky has just returned from there.

Pvt. Vendre has come back to the old outfit again. He says the civvy world isn't as smooth as it used to be, and that the three square meals per day look good to him.

The Victrola has played its last tune for a while. It has ben running ever since it was put up in the barracks, but now it is being sent to the Victrola hospital for treatment.

Sgt. Oliva is wearing a smile from ear to ear now, as he is getting out of the service the last of this month.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY C.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Cross is back with the company after being in command of Company D during the honeymoon of the commander of that company.

Pvt. First Class John Kalaburka has been promoted to the grade of mechanic. He is now on duty with the supply sergeant making wall lockers for the company.

The company has received a letter from its former company commander, Maj. Paul H. Carter, who is with the 48th U. S. Infantry stationed at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

COMPANY D.

First Lieut. Joe J. Yeats Commanding.

First Lieut. Joe J. Yeats has returned from his honeymoon and has resumed command of the company.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Cross has been relieved from duty with the company. He was temporarily in command during the absence of Lieut. Yeats.

Supply Sergeant Albert E. Zetterlund, who is one of the members of the company to be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve, is making himself busy constructing wall lockers and company property boxes before leaving. He seems to want to leave everything in good shape upon his depature. This company will suffer quite a loss when he is furloughed. The sergeant was a member of the company during its period of service on the Mexican Border, and also during its entire period of operations overseas.

Sgt. Alex F. Chimelewski is performing his last tour of guard duty at the office of the M. T. O. He is to be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve within a few days.

Cpl. John Arney has enrolled in Camp Pike College and is taking an academic course.

Pvt. First Class Smith Cox has been promoted to the grade of mechanic and is now on the job with the supply sergeant constructing wall lockers for the company.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Strickland is on recruiting duty at Memphis, Tenn. He was in camp last Sunday and stated that things were running pretty smoothly.

Sgt. Firmer M. Kellar has been honorably discharged after serving seven years with this company. He is now located at South Whitley, Indiana.

Cpl. Henry R. Snyder has returned to the company after spending 30 days at his home in Hurricane, West Virginia.

Pvt. Gaffard returned to the company after spending 15 days at his home in Greenville, Ala. He has been placed on special duty driving the Camp Exchange car about camp.

Mech. Stone returned to the company after spending 15 days at his home in Chickaska, Okla.

First Sgt. Tromer, after being first sergeant of this company for the last 7 years, and with 7 years previous service, was furloughed to the reserve on February 28, 1920. He is a veteran of all the battles which took place in the Division area while in the lines in France and was awarded a citation for bravery in the Champagne-Marne Defensive. He is now located at 1936 State street, Saginaw, Mich.

Pvt. Riley is now in the Camp Hospital suffering from the measles.

Pvt. Adams returned to the company after being sick in the hospital for the past two weeks.

Cook McKeel is detailed on special duty at the officers' mess as cook.

Pvt. Paskiet is to be furloughed to the reserve on the 20th of this month. He xpects to locate at Miles, Mich.

Mech. Shaw is acting supply sergeant of the company, vice Sgt. Moore, who is now on recruiting duty at Memphis, Tenn.

Pvt. J. L. Randall is acting company tailor for the company and is preparing a large tailor shop, and hopes to be tailor for the regiment in the near future.

Pvt. Marler is now on detached service at Cooks and Bakers School.

Pvt. Hinote, who is to be discharged May 5th, is preparing for civil life, as he has begun to buy his clothes, but we are all sure he will re-enlist when this year is up.

COMPANY B.

Cook Landry, who has been on special duty at the Hostess House for the past two months, has returned to the company and is now detailed on special duty at the officers' mess.

First Sgt. Gaynor is in hopes of getting back with the company soon, as in all his letters he states that he is looking forward to March 9, when the recruiting schedul ends. He is with the recruiting detachment at New Orleans, La.

Sgt. Jacob Beck is entitled to furlought to the regular army reserve on the 20th of March. He expects to locate in New York and take up his old trade of tailoring.

Sgt. Janowski gets furloughed to the reserve on March 21. He expects to locate in Toledo and go into business for himself.

Ex-Sgt. Beeba writes that life on the outside is sure agreeing with him as he hasn't been working for the past three weeks, and expects to take it easy for the following month. He was honorably discharged from the company on February 11, 1920, with a disability certificate.

Any ex-members of the company knowing Earnest Gill's address, would be doing Sgt. Back and the rest of us a favor by sending the address to one of the men of this company.

It has been stated by some of the men of this regiment that the men of Company H are the stevedores of the regiment, but just wait until we stevedores get our barracks in shape and we will sure hold the prize banner until the Third Division leaves this camp, and incidentally cop all prize mon yethat is in existence in this regiment.

6TH ENGINEERS

Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Commanding.

Capt. Albert E. Weiland has just returned from Jonesboro, where ha has been on recruiting duty.

Recruits continue to come on the average of one per day.

A real estate scheme is being worked out by some of the officers for the erection of a number of homes in the Enginer area for the officers of the regiment. Elaborate plans have been drawn and it looks good on paper. All that is needed now to complete the scheme is a little legislation at Washington and a few more recruits. Those wishing lots and options on houses should apply to the president of the corporation at once.

One of the old Y. M. C. A. buildings has been secured for a recreation room and club for the officers of the regiment. All that's lacking now is some skids, rollers, tractors and a chance to move it about a half mile, reconstruct it, furnish it, and then it will be ready for a grand opening. We are loking forward to that time.

We are glad to welcome William E. Pariso back to the regiment and Company D.

March 27 has been decided upon as Regimental Day. On that day on the Somme the regiment went under fire for the first time. It has been decided to make it a holidays in the regiment and to celebrate in an appropriate manner. It would be a splendid thing if we could receive greetings and messages from former members to be read to the regiment on that day. The program will be announced later.

On Friday, March 5, a meeting of the regiment was held to hear the report of a committee previously appointed for the formation of a Sixth Engineers Enlisted Men's Social Club. A constitution was adopted and officers elected: President, Sgt. P. H. Duffy, Co. F; vice president, Master Engineer Lewis Bretz, Hdqr. Det.; secretary and treasurer, Pvt. Morris H. Kennedy, Co. E; an Athletic Committee was appointed, composed of Master Engineer J. J. Fitzpatrick, Hdqr. Det., Sgt. W. J. Schmitz, Co. F, and Cpl. H. L. Cardot, Co. C; Religious Committee, Sgt. J. W. Carney, Co. D; Sgt. David Lambert, Co. C; Cpl. J. J. Clark, Co. D. The object of the club is to promote fellowship, encourage self-respect, loyalty, team play, and pride in its work, its fellows and its organization. It is non-sectarian, self-governing, and aims to put the recreation, social life, and welfare the regiment in the hands of the men themselves, and it is believed that it will increase the esprit de corps of the regiment. Every enlisted man and all former members of the regiment are eligible to membership and may become members upon giving their consent to the constitution and agreeing to abide by its rules. There are no dues. Already the committees are hard at work and building P-9 has been asked for to enlarge the present reading and recreation room and make way for increased numbers and social activities. A branch of the Camp Exchange will be located in the club in a few days.

Chaplain Albert L. Evans preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Little Rock, last Sunday morning, speaking briefly of the relationships between the Camp and the community. On Monday morning he addressed the Ministers' Alliance and extended an invitation to them to visit the Camp at an early date under direction of the commanding general.

James Gnagy writes from 617 Shadyside Ave., S. W., Canton, Ohio, inquiring for the Regimental History, which will be distributed in two or three months. He sends his best regards to all friends.

Former members of the Sixth Engineers, who have ordered and paid for the regimental history must have patience a little longer, as the books have not yet come from the printers. The proof has been read and returned. No promises are made as to when it will be published, but we hope to distribute it by June, if not before.

Harry J. Chapman, 1028 M. Street, Bakersfield, Cal., regrets that he can do nothing for us in the recruiting line, but wishes the old regiment the best of luck. We must have more recruits, Harry, and we hope that you will be able to influence some of your friends to come over and join us. Just send us their names and addresses and we will forward a little literature.

Sgt. H. J. Smith Hdqr. Det., has just returned from a thirty-day furlough to his home in Phidadelphia, and reports that he took in New York and Washington on the side. After wading through the snow drifts of the East, he says Camp Pike looks good to him.

B. O. Hooglikink, 403 Second National Bank Bldg., New Haven, Conn., assures us that were it possible for him to re-enlist there is no other outfit in the country that could interest him except the Third Division. He says that since his discharge he has met "the only girl" and we all know what that means. He would be interested to hear from any of the fellows, and sends his best wishes.

Charles F. Brown, Las Vegas, Nevada, whose letter is headed "Coutny Assessor", is talking up the regiment to a lot of his friends, and says that if another fracas comes along he will be back to take his part with the bridge builders.

Baseball practice has begun in real earnest. A squad of eighteen men are out every day. In two practice games with the Eighth and Ninth Machine Gun Batlalions we have come off with the long end of the score. The season begins about March 15th, with two leagues the Marne and the Argonne. Sgt W. J. Schmitz is the only man left of last year's regimental team.

Editor The Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: At the initial meeting of Brooklyn Post No. 5, Society of the Third (Regular) Division, held in the 23rd Regiment Armonry, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, February 24, 1920, the

(Continued on Page 6.)

Get Into the Limelight

Occasionally a complaint comes into this office from some Marneman, asking why this or that organization is never given any space in the correspondence columns of The Watch on the Rhine.

Evidently some feel that partiality is being shown to a few organizations, and others are being slighted.

No partiality, however, is being shown. As a matter of fact the units to which the editors and managers belong or formerly belonged, are among those that are least represented in the correspondence columns.

The reason why this or that regiment has little or nothing on the correspondence pages is that little or nothing is submitted by that regiment—that is, little or nothing that is printable.

At times material is submitted for publication that cannot be printed, for the reason that it consists of subject matter entirely too trivial to be of any value. Men of the Third Division do not want the standard of their paper lowered to admit such material as this.

If this or that regiment has more space in the paper than some other regiment, it is because the one organization has some one on the job, and the other hasn't.

If you feel that your unit is in the background, get busy and send in some news items, or spur some one else to do it. Write up the history of your regiment. Write up some personal experiences. Write up anything that will prove of interest to the members of the Marne division.

Be assured that the editors are ready to publish anything that will be of real interest to the Marnemen.

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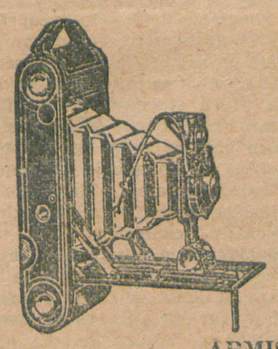

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The Watch on the Rhine

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Entered as second class matter November 7, 1919, at the post office at Little Rock, Arkansas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory."—Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

KEEPING FIT.

Remember what you said one time after you had been in training camp for three or four months and had begun to see the benefits of the physical training that the army gives?

"I don't want to stay in the army all my life," you said, "but I've learned the real benefit of taking regular exercise, and I'm never going to get so busy with other affairs that I can't take the time to keep myself physically fit."

Probably you hadn't been in the best of condition when you entered the army, hadn't been taking enough exercise, and therefore had the gospel of exercise brought home to you very forcibly, when you saw what the outdoors and plenty of squads east-ing would do for a person.

Yes, you made up your mind that you would never lapse into the state of physical unfitness that you had been in before. We all vowed that—those of us who had let other attractions crowd out our daily exercise.

But most of us have forgotten our resolution or are ignoring it. We say we are trying to make up for the hundreds of good times that we missed—as though the fact that we did our bit on the firing line isn't going to be the biggest satisfaction of our lives.

Some of us are burning the candle at both ends, just as though the world were going to get a hot box one of these days and burn to a cinder—just as though it were up to us to hit as speedy a pace as possible while the gala time lasts.

One of these days we will wake up to find our own little world burned to a cinder—not because it was foreordained, but because of our own foolhardiness; unless we hit a more even pace and try to look a little farther ahead.

The ex-service man is the man of today and tomorrow, the man who is going to direct the affairs of this country. If he doesn't apply the principle of even-living to himself and set the example for the fast-living world, then we might as well get out and get under, for the spark plug is going to lose its spark.

Purchasing a piece of real estate these days is about as hard for the ex-soldier as it used to be for him to sell a house and lot in No Man's Land.

The Keeley Institute is to be turned over for the benefit of Yanks. Probably its best opportunities lie in moving to Cuba and continuing in its old line of work.

The higher the per cent in the beverages of Cuba or any other place, the higher the per cent of increase in population.

"Japanese Diet Is Dissolved."—Headline. Does this refer to China? China seems to be the chief diet of Japan.

Those who got cold feet when the draft came along are just beginning to feel how cold the wind really is.

The placing of Debs' name on the ballot in Michigan shows that he is about as hardy a "possibility" as W. J. B.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

THE NEW ERA.

America has raised more soldiers than we would have said ever would be needed by the United States, and has fought in France and Russia in such a war as we would have said the United States never would enter. We trained 4,000,000 men for a war arising out of what we thought was a tempestuous teapot, the Balkans, to us a land of operatic brigands. We gave $33,000,000,000 to this war.

Since we fought the Spanish in Cuba, we have fought the Filipinos, the Chinese, the Germans, and Austrians, and are now no more alien to Continental Europe than Great Britain is. We have seen the most powerful military ruler, the kaiser, driven to exile, the Austro-Hungarian empire dismembered, and Red revolutionaries kill the Russian czar and rule in his place.

When we fought the war with Spain, Susan B. Anthony was keeping up the spirits of a little group of women who demanded suffrage, and prohibition was something expressed by a white ribbon on a black coat. Now women need the consent of only a few more States to have full suffrage, and prohibition is by Constitutional amendment.

News is carried by wireless, mail by air, ships fight under the sea, and the farmer goes to town and the artisan to work by automobile.

This nation is preparing to make European alliances and join a world league. Twenty-two years ago it was standing on the shore of an unknown sea.

Inertia, tradition, prejudice, and restraints were broken down and, willingly or resistingly, working or slacking, we went with the wind.

Fate tells the United States to be bold and strong.—Chicago Tribune.

SHIRKING TODAY'S DUTIES.

Certain opponents of universal military training in Congress and elsewhere are trying to escape from the present acute issue of preparedness for national defense by asserting that the whole question can at least rest a while, since we have with us the men who fought in France and who are able to fight again for the rest of us if we should be imperiled by armed enemies. This rare piece of insolence fits in well enough with the general campaign that is waged against true national defense by the political maligners. These worthies are at least entitled to some credit, however, because they have not yet suggested calling out the veterans of the Civil War to fight in case of need.

It would be shameful if we as a nation, going back to our old indifference about the national defense, should rely—as we should have to rely—upon the soldiers of the great war to come again to our rescue in any crisis, simply because we had failed to move in a vital matter. These former soldiers have done their part and done it well. Hundreds of thousands of them lived in deadly peril for months under the fire of a merciless enemy. All of them made sacrifices for their country's sake. Are their futures to be mortgaged to purchase security for their selfish countrymen, for whom already they have subcsribed much, in order that the younger Americans may escape a public duty? The idea is monstrous.

Not only the men who went to war to save our institutions from the threatened tide of militaristic tyranny, but all other patriots, all other lovers of justice, should take it upon themselves to demand universal military training as the best antidote for destructive selfishness, and that shirking of public obligations that is the forerunner of national disaster.—Chicago Daily News.

HAIR-TRIGGER MEN.

Some years ago "Life" printed a bully cartoon of a soldir and a pretty girl.

"I ain't no hero," said the war-worn veteran. "I'm only a regular."

In those home-coming days, too, many forgot that every "regular" is also somebody's son.

Watching the regiments of United States regulars storm San Juan Hill, the British observer, Captain Lea exclaimed:

"By God, this is a great day for the Anglo-Saxon race."

It was those 100,000 British regulars who, dying almost to a man, saved England and the Channel ports from the Hun in his first savage burst through Belgium.

It was the French regular under Joffre who saved Paris and the world at the Marne.

It was the sight of our first 100,000 American regulars, lithe and brown and eager to fight, which put a chill in Ludendorf's heart and made him realize that the Boche was lost.

At the battle of the Armada, that prince of seadogs yelled across the smoky waters to his Spanish foe:

"I am Francis Drake and my matches are burning."

Hats off to the American regular, army, navy, and marine, for like the masterful Drake, he is a hair-trigger man.—Philadelphia Press.

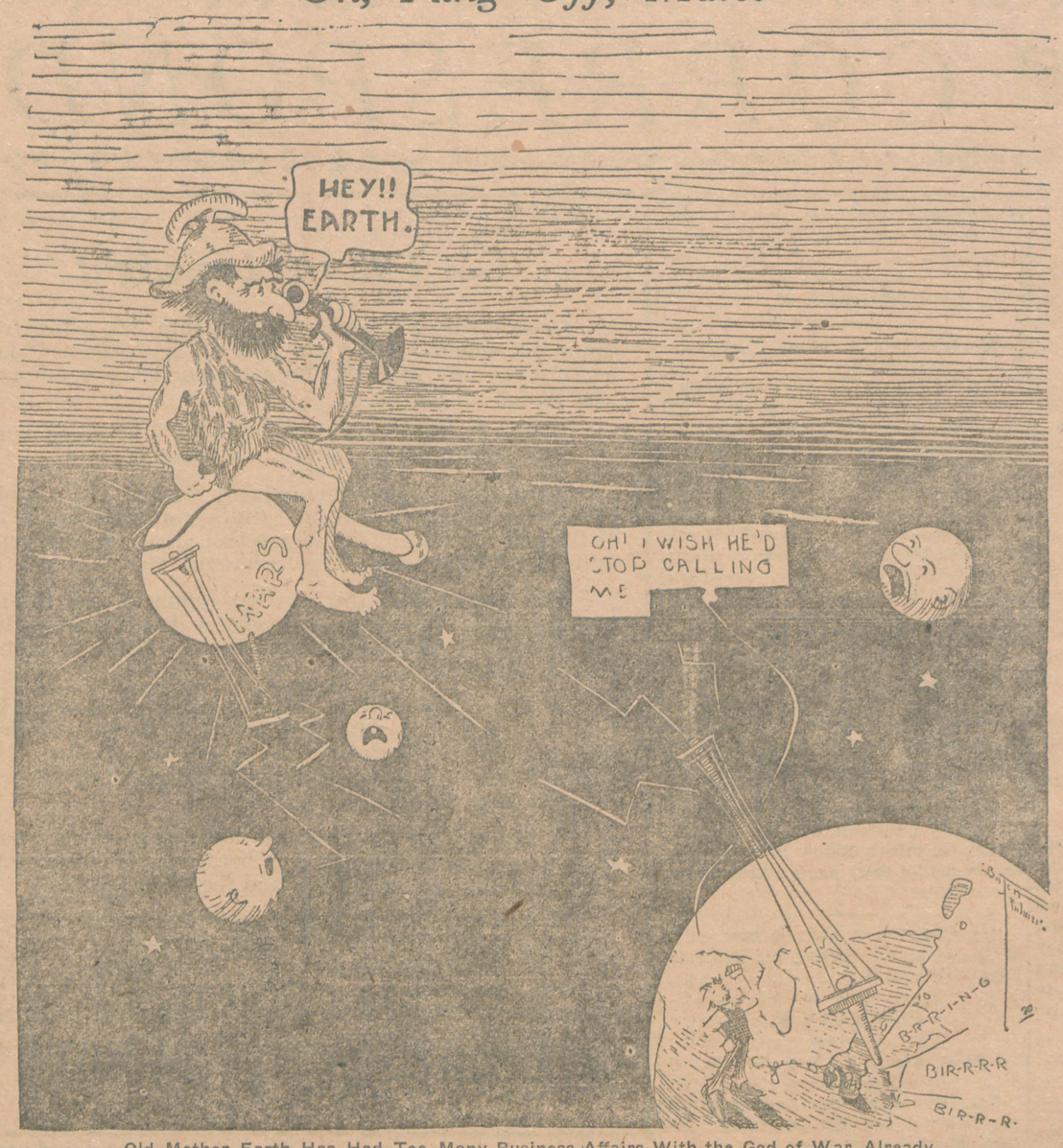
THE REGULARS.

The Second, First and Third Divisions of the army, which lead the casualty list in that order, comprised originaly some 81,000 men, out of the total of 1,350,000 who at one time or other got into action. This is exactly six per cent. Their combined casualties were 64,968, or 22 per cent of the total for all the forces engaged. The figures show the character of the work these regular army units were called upon to do, and the punishment they had to endure.

The distinction made between regular army, national guard and national army units is not of much consequence. The same kind of men were in all three. Between them as individuals one could find no difference as to physique, courage or fighting ability. After all, the regular army units were in no sense composed entirely of men who were soldiers when the war bgan. They were filled out with volunteers, and, it is probable, with draft contingents.

In thus dwelling on the record of the First, Second and Third Divisions, our purpose is not to exalt the regulars above the guardsmen and the drafted men, but merely to give credit to units which, because they were not recruited from one locality or state, have been denied the applause these sectional divisions have received were in a real sense the bulwark of the army.—New Bedford Standard.

Oh, Ring Off, Mars!



Old Mother Earth Has Had Too Many Business Affairs With the God of War Already.

Colonel Jenks Goes to Boston for Duty

Col. Isaac C. Jenks, quartermaster departemnt, has been relieved from his duties at Camp Pike and has been ordered to Boston for duty in the zone supply office.

Colonel Jenks graduated from West Point in 1891 and served in the 24th Infantry, being promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant and then to captain.

In the Spanish-American war, Colonel Jenks was in the charge of the 24th Infantry up San Juan Hill and afterwards was with his regiment in charge of the yellow fever hospitals at Siboney, Cuba. It is said that Colonel Jenks is one of the three men in Cuba who did not contract yellow fever.

Colonel Jenks was with the 13th Infantry in the Philippines. He has served in Alaska and on the Mexican border. When the Ninth Infantry, formerly stationed at Fort Roots, left for the border, Colonel Jenks, then a major, took command.

Overseas he was made a colonel and served with the 92d Division, and later with the Third Division in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

When the negro uprising occurred in Elaine, Ark., shortly after the Third Division came to Camp Pike, Colonel Jenks distinguished himself by directing the operations of Third Division troops in and about Elaine and quelling the rioting.

Help your paper by letting advertisers know you read their ads.

Where Are You?

Have you changed your address since signing the application card for membership in the Society of the Third Division while overseas? If so, please fill out the following form and mail it at once to the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., so that we may have our records correct.

It is very important that these changes reach us at once for every day we receive requests for names and addresses from former service men, and in many instances it is impossible to locate them. In the future we will consider it a great favor if after changing your address you will notify us at once.

Last name ..... First name .....

Rank ..... Company or Battery ..... Regiment .....

Former Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Occupation .....

Circus Is Taking 'Em Clear Off Their Feet

The Third Division recruiting party, which is touring Louisiana, is known as the "Third Division Circus," according to Maj. R. B. Lovett, Third Division publicity officer, who has returned from New Orleans, where the party had its start.

The first "date" of the circus was Friday, March 5, when it appeared at Morgan City, 87 miles west of New Orleans. The following cities will be taken in one-day stands: Patterson, Franklin, Jeanerrette, New Iberia, Lafayette, Crowley and Jennings. On March 14 the party will arrive in Lake Charles for a two-day stop. While there, a baseball game will be played with the Philadelphia Athletic Club.

From Lake Charles, the route turns north. At Baton Rouge, the Cleveland Americans will be played by the Marnemen. About the first of April, the party will reach Arkansas, stopping at all large towns. Then it will come straight to Camp Pike.

Last week, the 21-piece band appeared at New Orleans in all public functions. From the newspaper comment given at the Crescent City, requests from towns over the state have come to the New Orleans recruiting office for the band when it comes in their section of the state. The Third Division is becoming popular in Louisiana on account of its band.

COLONEL SEARS LEAVES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Lieut. Col. Robert Sears, commanding officer of the 112th Ordnance Depot Company at Camp Pike, left for Washington early this week preparatory to sailing oversease to take part in the Olympic games in Antwerp, Belgium. Colonel Sears will be a contestant in fencing and in rifle and pistol shooting.

Colonel Sears has been in an office for nearly three years, but started training on the first of this year. He said that he felt younger than he had in many years.

Before Colonel Sears left the men of the company tendered him a complimentary luncheon. Orie Riehl, chief clerk, made the farewell speech on behalf of the men of the company. Colonel Sears responded.

Colonel Sears expects to be re-assigned to Camp Pike next November.

REVERT TO FORMER GRADES.

On February 20, according to figures from Washington, there were 3,229 regular officers holding advanced grades, 1,558 of whom hold the permanent grade of Captain. Of the 3,229, 972 are First Lieutenants, permanent grade! 408 are Majors, 141 are Lieutenant Colonels, 103 are Second Lieutenants, 27 are Colonels and 20 are Brigadier Generals, permanent grade.

The policy announced from Washington is to the effect that approximately 4,000 regular army officers will be demoted to their permanent rank on or about March 15. If this is done many officers of the Third Division will shed their insignia of advanced rank and revert to the grades they hold permanently in the service.

ADULTERATED WATER.

Another case occurs in Bristol of a man fined for selling water with a little milk in it.—London Passing Show.

THE GIRL QUESTION.

I call on Ruth because she has a piano with lots of new music which I enjoy playing.

I call on Emily because her father tells me funny stories.

I call on Henrietta because I am kept warm—by the glow of her hearth.

I call on Evelyn because I like the brand of cigarettes her brother smokes.

I call on Flora because I like to hear her dad and mother argue.

I call on Mary because she always asks me to stay for dinner.

I call on Lillian because I love davenports.

But I'm looking for the girl—she doesn't need to have a piano, a hearth, a davenport, or even a mother and father, as long as she plays papa to me and comforts me while I am longing for my old girl back home.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

WILLING TO RISK IT.

One of the recent recruits to the Army, a raw-boned Arkansan, was undergoing his examination by a lieutenant on the insignia worn by officers of various grades.

"What do two silver bars mean?" queried the lieutenant.

"Cap'n."

"One gold bar?"

"Second loot'nant."

"Silver eagle?"

The rookie scratched his head.

"Well, I ain't right sure about that one," he confessed, "but I reckon I'd take a chance and salute him, anyhow."—The Home Sector.

THE SAD, SAD WORLD.

A crowd about a rigging attracted the attention of a sad-eyed individual who seemed to be still visibly affected by the succession of hangovers that had marked his life before the long dry spell began.

"Whatsa matter?" he inquired.

"Oh, we're just watching the work."

"What work?"

"This is a drilling machine."

"What are they drilling for?"

"Water."

As the shaky individual turned to move away, he muttered with fervor most intense:

"And to think we'd ever come to this!"—Youngstown Telegram.

MAN OF ABILITY.

"So you want a job? What have you been trained to do?"

"Dig ditches, keep accounts, drive a horse and automobile, handle money, carpentry, telegraphy, machinist, superintend construction——"

"Oh, efficiency expert ,huh?"

"No, ex-private."

"Hired."—The Home Sector.

ASK THE ENGINEERS.

Pvt. Washington Lee: Yassa, I knows most all about dese insigniums. De cross guns is for de Infantry, and de cross flags is for de Signallers—

Pvt. Stonewall Grant: Yas, and de pineapple is for de Ordnance, and de corkscrew is for de Medicals, but what I can't figure out is does dat dere pen-i-ten-shry stand for de M. P.'s?—The Home Sector.

CHERCHEZ L'ARGENT.

Patience—So she married an actor?

Patrice—Yes, she did.

"Was he a good actor?"

"Well, yes; he acted as if he loved her."—Yonkers Statesman.

A RINGER.

"Now, I have accepted you, you must go and see papa," said the sweet young thing on the sofa.

"But you told me to speak to your mother, and I did," replied the man by her side.

"But, you know, papa sells rings!"—Yonkers Statesman.

HAIR-RAISING.

The judge made jokes, the witnesses looked weary, the counsel declaimed and cross-examined, the twelve good men and true twiddled their thumbs, and the usher 'ushed whenever necessary. Altogether, it was a model court of law.

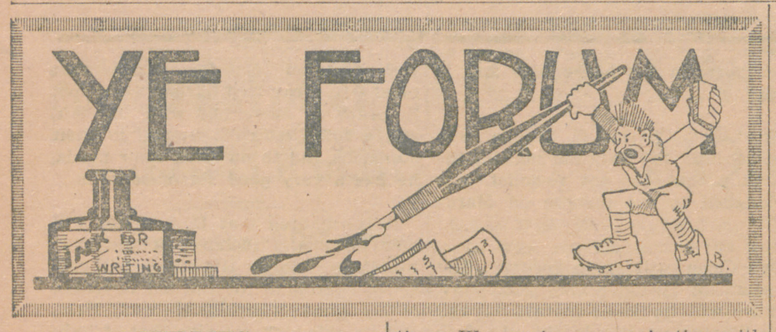
"Now, ma'am," cried the cross-examining K. C., "was the defendant's air when, as you allege, he promised to marry you, perfectly serious, or was it, on the contrary, jocular and full of levity?"

"It was all ruffled," replied the plaintiff, "with 'im running' 'is 'ands through it!"—London Tit-Bits.

TRY IT!

"Do you believe that heat produces anger?" asked Smith.

"Did you ever put the lighted end of your cigar in your mouth by mistake?" replied Jones.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



BUDDIES.

It was shortly before daylight on the morning of July 16, 1918, somewhere along a little narrow road on the hills above the Marne. The artillery was booming incesstantly. Now and then a shell whined over and exploded far to the rear. A man was walking along the road, slowly, as one near exhaustion. He was panting and stopped every few steps and gasped a few times, then would continue his slow, progress once more. Had it been daylight one would nave seen that his shoes were muddy, his leggins and uniform torn and mud bespattered. his face unshaven and grimy. He was a Third Division doughboy.

He noticed some one ahead of him, like himself, moving slowly and making awkward progress. He quickened his gait in an effort to catch up.

As he neared the other man he saw that he was limping and bearing his weight on a cane, crudely fashioned from an old tree branch.

With some difficulty he called, "Hey, Jack, what's the matter, shrapnel?"

The other waited. "Yeh, got one in the leg last night, ben tryin' to make a hospital for five hours, but it's slow goin'."

"I got a little gas myself, but maybe I can help you a bit."

A shell whined over. Both involuntarily ducked.

"Haven't forgotten us yet, eh Bud?" said one with with a little nervous laugh.

"Well, we'll be out of their range in a little while."

They came to a wider road. "This must be the main road; let's sit down and wait for a truck. The ambulances are busy hauling fellows worse off than we are."

They sat down. "Want a drink? I hung onto my canteen and there's still a couple of swallows left for each of us."

They drank the warm, ill tasting water.

"Got a cigarette?"

"I got the makins. Be careful of your light, somebody might pop you."

A cigarette was rolled and lit. The bag was handed back. "Might as well keep it, guess I won't smoke for a while."

"Thanks!"

They sat silent for a few moments then, "Where you from?"

"California, where you from?"

"Illinois."

The rattle of a truck was heard down the road.

"Here comes a truck, let's get it. Put your weight on my shoulders; there you are, we'll be to a hospital in a jiffy now, old pard."

Remember it, old buddy? Were you one of these two? Remember those days when you and your buddy went fifty-fifty? Wern't you better satisfied with yourself when you underwent all of those hardships, but with the Third Division spirit in your heart? How about it? Your buddy was the squarest fellow that ever lived, was he not? Didn't he divvy up his last few grains of makins? Didn't he do a million little things for you?

Now, supposing you met this buddy on the street, probably in hard luck, out of work and broke. Would you turn up your nose and pass him up? No, I don't believe any Third Division man would do that, but do you know that's just what you will be doing if you don't boost for the Society of the Third Division. Maybe your buddy needs some help, and the only way he can get it is through the Society of the Third Division, through his old buddies.

Let's all stick together and be buddies for all time. Let's boost one another and all help each other along. There are a million little things that we can do for one another. We can keep in touch with each other through our official organ, "The Watch on the Rhine" and our local branches. When our convention is held this year let us show everybody that the spirit that made the Third Division famous, is still in us and we are going as strong as in the days along the Marne.

And then let us remember our buddies who have given all. They lie beneath the fields of France, for the honor of their country, for the honor of their Division, and for you and me. Let us remember them in reverence.

So let's all be boosters and make The Society of the Third (Regular) Division a real organization.

R. A. Hermeling,
133 17th St., Minneapolis.

DID YOU KNOW HIM?

(Can any Marmeman respond to the request contained in the following letter?)

My son, Ralph Stambaugh, was a member of the Third Battalion, Thirty-Eighth Infantry, Company L. His serial number was 552452. We would like to learn the details of his death. If you will specify any further details that might serve you, we will do what we can to supply the information. We are in communication with the chaplain of the boy's Battalion, who buried him near Connigis on the night of the 15th of July, 1918, but we have not been able to locate any eyewitness of anything connected with his being wounded or his being tak n back to the dugout. The chaplain says: "Ralph was wounded on Monday afternoon, July 15, about 4 o'clock. Two of his comrades picked him up and carried him back to the dugout where the doctor and myself were dressing the wounded men as they were brought in. Ralph was seriously wounded and only lived a short time." This is the only information with a human side to it that we nave been able to get. Might it not be, if you would care to interest yourself for us that you could locate some one who can furnish personal information? It would be appreciated so much if you could. Might it not be done through your little paper?

Thanking you in advance, I am
Very respectfully,
George Stambaugh,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

SOME TOAST!

From the following clipping it seems as though some people in this country are trying to encourage Bolshevism instead of trying to down it. This clipping was originally published in the Nevada (Mo.) Herald and later re-published in the Urich (Mo.) Herald, which shows that some of the would-be American citizens are exposing their true color. The clipping follows:

Here's to the health, and may they live long and be happy, of the men in Congress, whether Democrats or Republicans, who are showing signs of knocking out the program of compulsory military training. The less the people see of the military salute the more they will think of decency and democracy and they are not in favor of compelling a lot of young men who don't want to do it to grow up in the spirit of flunkeyism that has abounded and been the guiding star of every latter-day military camp there has been on earth. It is the rankest of bosh to try to tell this country it needs exactly what Germany had for many years before she suicided—the very instrument, in fact, with which she committed the deed. What this people wants is to get as far as away from and not close to war as possible and as rapidly as possible, to get rid of the outfit that has nearly bankrupted the government with war already and now wants to grandstand a few hundred million dollars' worth more every year by "training" the boys to salute some son-of-a-gun that ought to be digging ditches. This country is in no earthly danger of being attacked and has shown in spite of the grossest inefficiency to handling its affairs, that if it should be attacked it can spank the whole wide world as rapidly as the world can arrive on American soil.—Nevada Herald.

From the foregoing article, according to the ideas of the Nevada, (Mo.) Herald, the United States does not need any kind of form of Government, or means of protection for our families and homes. This country may be in no "earthly danger of being attacked" and it is the truth that she can handle herself against any invading country, or "the whole widened world", if need be, that is, roviding she has some kind of an army, men who are trained in the arts of war, and not the lady fingered and parlor flower kind. Does the above article show respect for the boys who made the supreme sacrifice for their country on the battle fields of France? Where would the United States have been had not the "flunkeyism" army stepped in and helped stop the Hun? She would by all probabilities have been in the cutches of the German Empire and slaving under Kaiserism.

Chas. H. Hawkins,
Sgt. Maj. 18th Field Artillery,
Camp Pike, Arkansas.

RATIO OF OFFICERS TO ENLISTED MEN IS LOW.

From 1850 to 1854 the Regular Army had about ten officers per 100 enlisted men. During the following twenty years to 1874 the ratio was about seven officers per 100 men. For the next twenty-three years the ratio was nearly nine per 100. During the Spanish-American war the ratio dropped to four officers per 100 men, increasing to six in 1903, dropping again to less than three officers per 100 men at the beginning of the World War. At the present time the ratio is 4.26 officers per 100 men.

FITTING PUNISHMENT.

He—"How some of these old songs do haunt me!"

She—"Well, you've often murdered them."—London Opinion.

A Fireside Reverie

By CAPT. JOHN S. MADDEN
Seventh U. S. Infantry

Did you ever sit in the quietness of a summer evening or by the hearthfire on a long wintry night and let your fancy turn back to other days when you were a soldier and wore the uniform of your country? There was a time of course not many months ago, when you took an oath to high heavens that if your life was spared to get back you would never leave the Statue of Liberty again and you would forget that you were ever in the Army or wore a uniform, etc. But now that you have your longed-for freedom, and you wear a blue serge instead of an olive drab and your shoes are pointed at the toes instead of being broad and hob nailed, and a Fedora replaces an overseas cap, you suddenly realize that despite your intentions you can't forget the service, and also your attitude is beginning to change in regard to it.

You begin to see and look on it in a far different way than you ever thought you would. Your interest in the Ex-Service organization wakens and you go down town and meet some of your buddies and together you go into one of the big organizations as full fledged members and when you come home that night after a rousing meeting and sink comfortably into a huge leather chair drawn up in front of the cozy fire, you wonder why it is that you have lately been thinking more about the service than you really like to admit.

You fill your pipe and through the blue haze of smoke you paint a picture that, somehow or other, comes very, very near to your heart. You are overseas again and billited in some quaint, picturesque little French town that nestles like a jewel in the shadow of the ternal hills. It is late spring and a million fragrant blossoms scent the soft wind that comes like a benediction from the shores of the Mediterranean far to the south. You recall the long, hot hours on the drill field, while you were training and getting ready to meet Jerry. It was a hardship then, but it hardly seems that way now. Then after drill everybody gathered in Marie's or Jeanette's wine cafe and talked things over and of course you received letters from the States. There was one letter with a baby-blue envelope, and addressed in a perfectly dainty handwriting, which no one read but yourself. You thought at that time you couldn't go through life with any happiness whatever if she wasn't with you. But you have since learned that after she married Percival Van Dyke of the Chemical Department you have been getting along remarkably well and wonder if it wasn't the glamour of war that caused all the illusions and misunderstandings.

They were the nights of France when the golden moon was flooding the earth and the stars, like myriads of brilliant diamonds, sparkled in the blue meadowlands of heaven. And a mist warm and langorous lay like a white mantel over the peaceful valley. Through the town ran a road. Whence it came and whiter it traveled you did not know or care. What you recall best is the long walks under the moon down this white road that stretched like a band of silver through the flimsy landscapes, then finally lost itself beyond the hills. With you walked one of the charming girls of France—at least you said she was charming. Anyway, she was Juliette, the daughter of the man in whose house you were billeted, and she is deserving of all your kindest considerations as long as you live. For many and many a time when homesickness and yearnings for other days overwhelmed you, she acted as a good angel to you, and tried to cheer you up in her own sweet way.

And while you walked she tried to tell you in her own mixed French and English all about a little French maid who lived years and years ago and tended to sheep on the sunny hillside; and how she had a vision and was told to lead the armies of France when the day came for their deliverance and then when she had freed her beloved country how she was rewarded by being burned as a witch by the English. Yes, she told you all about Joan of Arc. And about all you said during the entire walk was "Oui, out," which was just about your whole vocabulary in those days, so far as French was concerned.

Then when you returned to the old-fashioned French home and bade her good-night, you remember she plucked a crimson rose and pinned it to your overseas cap while a look came into her brilliant dark eyes that somehow spoke of a smouldering love that needed but a word of encouragement to whip into flame. You have often wondered how this little affair would have ended if you had remained there. But you will never know, for on the following day your regiment was ordered to the front, and you never saw Juliette, the little French maid, again.

No doubt she is still in the quaint old home with the roses climbing over the windows, and when the moon rides high in the skies, and the road runs white beneath it, her memory recalls another night just like this when you were with her. And deep in her heart she is sorry that you never came back, and often her eyes are wet with tears as she wonders whether you were killed in the great battle or whether you survived and long ago returned to your country, forgetting her forever. Ah, Juliette, you shall never be forgotten. Two million Americans have carried home memories of girls like you and though you may never know it, you will always be one of the sweet flowers that sprang into blossom through the ashes and tears of the great war for humanity, and as such you will always be remembered by that great army of crusaders who came out of the west to deliver your beloved France from the grasp of the dreaded Hun when she was fast sinking into despair and hopelessness.

When you arrived at the front you commenced to realize the awful destruction of war. All around you were villages and towns in destruction. The very ground you walked was poisoned, and torn and shattered by shrapnel and high explosives. The white trunks of trees, hundreds and hundreds of them, gnarled, twisted and splintered, looked weird and ghost-like under the full moon, or loomed up suddenly out of the darkness like some huge guide post pointing towards the invaders who had despoiled them.

Or maybe you saw the refugees rushing from the homes that had sheltered them for years(anywhere or any place to escape the wrath of the oncoming Hun. You recall them as they passed you on the road, mostly old men and women, with a sprinkling of matrons with babies at their breasts, carried bundles over their drooping shoulders, containing articles of food or clothing which they had hastily gathered together. Others drove before them cows or herds of bleating goats.

But what you remember best is the piteous, appealing look from the eyes of the old, the flash of admiration in the dark eyes of the young women—admiration because they sensed in you the champion of their cause. And down in their frightened hearts probably hope stirred and gave them new courage. And when you went into all that hell of battle a few days later you not only had a vision of your country and flag before you, but you still retained that other picture, the ruined towns, the fleeing refugees and the look of hope in the weary eyes, and you determined right there that you would smash this scourge of the earth and make the homes of France forever safe for her people.

You see the wheat fields of the Marne waiting to be harvested. The yellow grain ripens and waves in the passing wind. Millions of poppies thrust their crimson heads above the golden grain. But the reaper never comes, except the reaper of death. You see those same fields plowed with steel missles, the wheat crushed and broken to the ground, and the poppies splashed with a redder red than their own. You lie under the great German attack chilled at night and burning by day; you see their ranks waver, break, then dissolve in confusion against your counter-attack; you cross the Marne and in a series of battles which for fierceness and desperation on the part of the Germans have not been equalled; you drive them back from the Valley of the Marne, nor do you stop until your colors are planted along the Velse, and all the homes of that garden spot of Franch through which the Marne flows is forever safe from Prussian violence. And you know now that the hope you raised in the hearts of France will hereafter be to them a beacon, guiding that struggling nation to the harbor of peace and safety, because of your valor as a fighting man.

You remember your buddie who used to be your bunkie, nice, quiet sort of chap he was; you met him first in the early training days back in the States and you executed squads east and west with him many a long hour. Then when you went overseas you had a bunk right across from him on the transport and you both were seasick together. You were worse than he was, for you recall now how he used to bring you lemon or a dill pickle to help your poor wabbly stomach get back in condition. Then after you had landed you both rode in those ever-to-be-remembered sidedoor sleepers marked "eight horses and forty men," for forty-eight hours or more before you finally reached that first billet somewhere in France. The only time you got out of sorts with him was over Juliette, and wasn't worth remembering—just something trivial that didn't count. Anyway, you soon forgot about it in the big things into which you and he were suddenly thrown.

Then came that day you will never forget, even if you live to be a century old, when you were charging across the brown fields of Argonne. It was a general advance along the entire line and your battalion was in the fore. Machine guns and rifles kicked up little geysers of earth and sprinkled you with it from head to toe, or whirled past your ear in their rapid flight. Shrapnel broke over your head in keen, ear-splitting bursts, its shattered pieces darting earthward with terrific force. High explosives coming towards you with the roar of an express train and many times as fast hit the earth and exploded with awful and telling effects, the flying fragments darting here and there, cutting the wind until it shrieked and moaned. It was during this advance that you saw your buddie falter, stop, then fall to the earth, a red stain oozing from a hole in the center of his head. He was dead when you reached him and a flood of tears came to your eyes, when you realized it and you muttered an oath about what you would do if any prisoners fell into your hands, and you left him there. And even now after this lapse of time your voice grows husky and you seem to look through a mist when you think of him. When you come to think about it some of the saddest and sweetest memories of your life were in the service. You never perhaps realized this before, and there was a time when you wouldn't have believed it; but somehow or other you do tonight as you sit by the fire and see the old service days passing in review through the smoke of your pipe.

Of course you remember the Rhine, the dreamy old Rhine, with its legends as old as the hills that stand like sentinels above tis waters. You see again the vineyards that cover the foothills along the Moselle. You remember the parades along the river front, the drills and the horse shows you attended, and the picturesque old German home where you billeted. This time you didn't awaken the admiration in the dark eyes of a Juliette, but a pair of violet eyes looked at you in wonderment and half with fear when you came. Later, before you left, Fraulein Louise showed something of the affection of Mlle. Juliette. You were glad to leave the Rhine, but here of late you would almost enlist in the army just to go back there.

Sometimes you hear a band in the distance and it brings an old-time thrill which is hard to account for. You look at your old service blouse and it carries a memory that you once wanted to forget and find now you can't. You are becoming restless; you want to get out and travel; you want to smell the damp soil of the tropic jungles and hear the blue waves of the south sea break on the coral reef of some summer island. You're not contented, but dissatisfied; you have been sitting here by the fire for over an hour and haven't thought of a single thing except the service. You have heard a voice that is more alluring than the sirens of mythology and as fascinating as the name it bears, the call of the Service.

TWO NEW DECISIONS MADE ON $60-BONUS.

An enlisted man of the Regular Army who is discharged to accept an appointment to the Military Academy is not entitled to the war-service payment of $60. The Comptroller states that "in view of the fact that the organization known as cadets of the United States Military Academy is one of the component parts of the Regular Army * * * the discharge of enlisted man to enable him to accept an appointment as cadet of the Military Academy was not a separation from the Service."

Where a registrant inducted into the Service by his local board having been sent by the local board to the mobilization camp for duty, actually reported for duty at such camp on or before November 11, 1918, and was rejected at camp on account of physical defects, he is entitled to the $60 bonus, it being immaterial whether or not he was ever assigned to any specific duty after reporting at such camp.

Even As You and I

A fool there was and he made a vow,
Even as you and I,
That he'd live no more on Government chow;
But he's back again in the Army now,
For he tried to work and didn't know how,
Even as you and I.

He cashed his finals and pulled his freight,
Even as you and I,
For a good-sized town in a distant state,
Where his love for work was turned to hate;
And he once more longed for his Government straight,
Even as you and I.

His hands grew hard and his head grew sore,
Even as you and I,
Till he passed one day through a flag-draped door,
And he raised his hand and solemnly swore
That he'd re-up again in the medical corps,
Even as you and I.

—Pvt. A. G. Dahl in the Craig Poster.

REPLACING LOST MEDALS.

In the future, when any medal or badge issued by the War Department, which is manufactured exclusively by the United States Government, is lost or destroyed through no fault or neglect on the part of the individual or indivaduals to whom it was awarded, it may be replaced by the War Department at cost price to the individual; provided that proof in the form of affidavits is furnished the War Department showing the circumstances of the loss or destruction of the original medal or badge to have been through no fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom issued.

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Correspondence

(Continued from Page 3.)

following ex-members of the Sixth Engineers, formerly with the companies indicated, were present:

R. S. Purvis, T. J. Kean, C. V. Atwell, Wm. Oseff, J. H. Edwards, B. S. Sherry, F. W. Myers, W. E. Zinser, Ed A. Moore, J. B. Griffin, I. Koss, R. T. Ferguson, H. Crooks, R. Eichland.

There were six or seven more ex-members present who had to leave before the meeting was adjourned and I was unable to get their names.

In all, the Sixth made an excellent showing, but it goes without saying that there is room for considerable improvement, as there must be at least one hundred ex-members of the Sixth about New York and Brooklyn who would like to meet their old buddies.

This branch is going to be some organiztaion, as was shown by the way it got down to business at its initial meeting. The present temporary officers, who are entirely resonpsible for its success up to the present time, are worthy of the support of all ex-members of the Sixth who find it convenient to attend these meetings.

Yours truly,
Thomas J. Kean,
No. 1353 Plimpton Ave.,
New York City.

A large number of our men are taking advantage of the courses offered in Camp Pike College and seem very enthusiastic about their work. This College occupies about twenty buildings now and is probably the largest educational institution in the state. It is one of the fine features of the "new army."

COMPANY D.

Lieut. Edgar D. Davis, Commanding.

Ex-Capt. W. V. Hill, Company D, formerly company commander, writes from Bennetsville, S. C., requesting a complete list of the members of Company D, who served overseas. Together with ex-Capt. George Brooke, Co. C, he is engaged in the contracting business. He sends "best of luck to all members of the Sixth."

Sgt. Julius Pazar will be leaving Company D at the end of the month, having completed a three-year term of service, and will be furloughed to the reserve.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Hiram D. Ely, Commanding.

Well, Earl, you say you would like to take a chance and come back to the old crowd again, but there are too many opportunities on the outside. We agree with you, but as you know this is a good one to take a chance at Steve Brody took one of those things and he didn't break his neck, but made a fortune. We know that you are a booster, and that you are going to send us the makings of good soldiers. We are glad of that, and they will be welcomed. Earl, we are having new men join our outfit every day and they are dandy fellows, too. You ought to come and look us over. Yes, we hear from the old crowd right along. Jack Edwards is the king pin in the Brooklyn Branch of the Marne Society, with Oseff as chief gooster. Bock is hustling for the Society in Toledo. Richards is trying his luck in the East. Hartlerode is back in Gary, Ind. We received a letter from the Rhine, but cannot understand what has taken place over there, with marks at a hundred per dollar and wine at fifteen marks a bottle. The boys write they are up a pole. Can you imagine such a thing? Cpl. Darcy continues to primp up, and we are looking for invitations in September. Sgt. Cassada, who was with us in Washington is with us now. Cpl. Angelo is not complaining about his room-atiz, but will wait until the football season opens. MacFall is trying to train a fast-and-slow mule. Sgt. Sabine has gone into farming with Larson bossing the job. Let us hear from you if you run into any of the old crowd. We are expecting some of them to come wandering along. Glad to hear from you. Keep up the good work. Write often.

30TH INFANTRY

BITS OF HISTORY.

Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, and Second and Third Battalions crossed over into Luxemburg, and billeted at Mondorf-les-Bains. The First Battalion went to Rentgen and neighboring villages. For four days the regiment remained in billets there. The men were given an opportunity to rest, wash, and get cleaned up generally. On December 1st the march was again taken up. On that day the head of the column crossed the Moselle into Germany, at Remich. That night we billeted at Kelson, Portez, Korrig and Kohren, having marched 28 kilometers. The next day, December 2nd, we marched to Pellingen by way of Saarburg, Irsch and Sorf, a distance of thirty-one kilometers. From Pellingen we marched through Frarzenheim, Pluwig, Isenburg, Schondorf, Holzerath and Misselbach to a magnificent fir forest at Jagdhsweidmaurisheir, a distance of twenty-nine kilometers, where we bivouacked for the night. From this place the regiment went to Thalfang by way of Beuren and Drohmechen, a distance of twelve kilometers, arriving there during the afternoon of December 4th. On the next day, December 5th, we hiked through Immer, Morbach, Bischofsdhrum to Hund-Heim, a distance of seventeen kilometers. The first battalion and Machine Gun Company went on to Heinzerath, two kilometers farther on. From Hund-Heim and Heinzerath we went to Sohren, by way of Gotzerath and Buchenbeuren, a distance of nineteen kilometers. On the 7th of December the regiment marched through Barenbach, Wurrich and Kappel to Volkenroth, a distance of sixteen kilometers. The first battalion and Machine Gun Company, billeted in Erastel. At this place we rested a day, taking up the march again on the morning of the 9th. On that day we marched to Bickenbach by way of Kastellaum and Godenroth, a distance of eighteen kilometers, and on the 10th we got our first glimpse of the Rhine at St. Goar, having marched from Bickenbach through Muhlpfad, Pfalzfeld and Biebernheim to that place, a distance of eighteen kilometers. The Second Battalion went to Salzig, which was only ten kilometers from St. Goar. The 14th was passed, giving the men of the regiment a chance to clean up, and the morning of the 15th, the march was resumed.

The entire regiment, excluding Companies C and D, marched down the Rhine through Coblenz and across the Moselle to the German barracks on the other side. This hike was for a distance of thirty kilometers. From Coblenz, the regiment excluding the Second Battalion and Companies C and D, marched to Mayen by way of Rubenach, Bassenheim, Ochtendung and Hausen, a distance of thirty kilometers, reaching there on the night of December 16th. The Second Battalion in the meantime marched to Munstermaifeld. Companies C and D left Salzig on the night of the 15th by truck, destined for Mayen, to which place they went via Coblenz, arriving at 11 p. m. From the 16th of December to the 1st of February the different units of the regiment were shifted to different villages, so that on the first of February, 1919, the disposition of the regiment was as follows: Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Co., Supply Co., Companies B and D were at Mayen; A and C at Monreal; Second Battalion at Munstermaifeld; I and L at Kehrig; M at Allenz; K at Burresheim, and Machine Gun Company at Metternich.

ITEMS.

Sgt. Roy Grant, Headquarters Company, was furloughed to the reserve this week. He enlisted at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., 1915, and has served continuously with the organization. Roy served on the Mexican Border 1916-17, and went oversease with the 30th and served in all engagements that they participated in. Sgt. Grant has been with the mounted orderly section for over four years. He is a six-star man. He left for his home, Hazel, Ky., where he will go to work at his old trade as carpenter.

Sgt. Holland J. Scott, Headquarters Co., was honorably discharged at Camp Pike, Ark., this week on account of disability. Before joining this company he served two years on general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Scott is now at his home in Memphis, Tenn.

First Lieut. Curtis A. Noble is relieved from duty as regimental athletic officer.

Second Lieut. John G. Selby is appointed regimental athletic officer, vice First Lieut. Noble relieved.

Cpl. Merriel Modglin, Supply Company, is promoted to sergeant.

Pvt. Gail O. Driver, Company K, is transferred to Company E.

Pvt. Vaugh P. Bell and James C. Finch, Company A, are transferred to Company D.

Maj. Joshua B. Dickson, who has been sick in the Camp Hospital, has reported for duty.

First Lieut. George O. Clark has reported for duty, having returned from recruiting service at Nashville, Tennessee.

First Sgt. DaMe, Company F, has received a letter from former Pvt. First Class George Norcutt, the king of the Browning and Sho-Sho rifle squad in those happy days. He states he is doing fine in business, as he is the proprietor of the Famous Horseshoe Cafe, at 1002 East River Street, Davenport, Iowa. We extend our double sympathy for he states he has 12 steady boarders of the Third Division. Any one passing through that town should call and give him the once over for he claims that any one of this division is as welcome as the flowers in May.

Sgt. Gust Sandve of Company E was furloughed to the reserve this week. He has been in the company less than two months, and during the entire time has been on special duty, drilling recruits. Sandve was an excellent drill instructor, and the recruits will miss him very much.

Sgt. Powlowski, Company —, has been placed on special duty with the Chop Suey Show of the Third Division as piano player. We are all certain he will make good as he played on the stage before he entered the service. He was on the road with the Black Crook for five years.

Cpl. Ruusulehto, Company L, left camp March 8 on a ten-day furlough. He is visiting friends at Hot Springs.

Cook Julian, Company L, who is at the present time sick in the Camp Hospital, is getting along all right, and is expected for duty in the next few days.

COMPANY A.

First Sgt. Robert Sprouse was honorably discharged this week, and re-enlisted for the same organization. Sprouse is now serving in his fifth enlistment period. He served on the Mexican border 1916-1017, and went oversease with the 30th, and served in all the engagements that the regiment participated in. The following citation was conferred on him:

During the battle of July 15, 1918, Sgt. Sprouse conducted himself with the greatest coolness and bravery, setting a splendid example to the rest of the men. After the company was ordered to withdraw about 6 p. m., July 15-16 assisted in evacuating the wounded.

Cook Johannes W. Hansen was honorably discharged this week and re-enlisted for the same organization. Hansen is now serving in his sixth enlistment period. He served on the Mexican Border 1916-17, and went overseas with the 30th, and served in all engagements that the regiment partcipated in. Hansen has been with the 30th Infantry for 15 years.

COMPANY C.

A recent letter received by First Sgt. G. W. Short from former Cpl. James Caldwell, gives the information that Caldwell is now operating a sawmill down in Louisiana. James says he is getting along fine, but that he has the fever to return to his old outfit. He says that he is far out in the woods, and that if he heard a bugle call he would not hesitate about doubling time to line up again for chow. He wishes to be remembered to all old acquaintances.

Ex-Sgt. Kerrigan is operating a farm in Louisiana.

The company is now about settled in its new quarters. Everything is comfortable, and in the next few days the pool tables will be set up. This company has a graphaphone, a library, etc., and the new recruits seem thoroughly satisfied with the organization.

Mehcanic John W. Shepherd, Headquarters Co., was married last week and is spending 10 days honeymooning at Hot Springs. Shep is an old timer, and also served through the Boer War. All members of the company wish him success and happiness.

COMPANY M.

Cook Frank W. Cramer has reported for duty from furlough. He spent his time at Buffalo, N. Y., visiting relatives and friends. This was Frank's first visit home since he enlisted in the service.

Sgt. Walter H. Herrington has returned from recruiting duty and is placed on special duty at Regimental Headquarters.

Sgt. James J. Walsh is placed on special duty at Camp Pike College.

Pvt. Albert LaFond has been placed on special duty with the Third Military Police Company.

Pvt. First Class Steve Lube has been relieved from special duty as fireman at the officers' quarters. At the present time he is sick in the Camp Hospital with an attack of bronchitis.

COMPANY D.

Sgt. Leo Jones, who has been on a thirty-day furlough, has reported back for duty. He says he spent an enjoyable time visiting his relatives and friends at Wichita, Kans.

Recruit Herbert E. Battis has been assigned to this company. He enlisted at Franklin, N. H.

Sgt. Peter P. Friday has reported back for duty after spending twenty days on recruiting duty. This is Peter's particular work and he says his trip in getting recruits was successful.

Recruit Vaugh P. Bell has been assigned to this company. He enlisted at Springfield, Tenn.

Recruit James F. Finch has been assigned to this company. He enlisted at Springfield, Tenn.

Recruit Raymond R. [illegible]ams has been assigned to this co[illegible]any. He enlisted at Hernando, Miss.

The company now owns a Victrola. First Sgt. Wilcoxan has assembled about one hundred and ten different records, and now there is music in the air at all times.

Second Lieut. Neil S. Murrie, who has been on recruiting duty at Camp Pike, Ark., is now placed on detached service at New Orleans on recruiting duty.

COMPANY G.

Cpl. Leo J. Jonitz was furloughed to the reserve this week. All members of the company wish him god luck in civilian life. Leo joined the company at Camp Pike, Ark., December 30, 1919. Previously he was with Camp Headquarters Detachment. He completed his five years' service on December 12, 1919.

Pvt. First Class James Hamilton returned to duty after spending his furluogh at Kansas City.

First Sgt. Gruseman received a letter from Sgt. Stephen Rudy, who recently was discharged and re-enlisted in the company. Stephen says he is well and having a good time on his furlough. He went home to visit his parents and friends in Maryland, but leap year got the upper hand, and he was married the 1st of March. All members of the company wish him long life, success and happiness.

Sgt. Ezekiel Trujillo is relieved from recruiting duty and now is back with the company. He speaks highly of the experience of his trip, and says they had great success in getting recruits in all the towns they visited.

76TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Capt. Maher is back from recruiting in New York. He says all the men are working hard but are discouraged. The regiment was allotted the poorest district, and the methods of recruiting, the accommodations, and the weather are enough to try any man's soul.

The officers have built a polo cage with a wooden horse inside. This animal has to be labeled in order for it to be identified, and has to be mounted gently. It is hoped practice on this horse will improve the work on the field with mallet and ball.

SUPPLY CO.

Capt. Carl J. Lehnhard, Commanding.

Sgt. Frank A. Johnson has returned to duty after spending four months in the hospital with pneumonia.

Butch Fulmer dropped in unexpectedly on us the other day. He is at his old job of drawing cartoons for The Watch on the Rhine.

Wagoner Gilbert returned to camp after touring the states with the camp basketball team.

BATTERY A.

George Segar re-enlisted at Fort Slocum, New York, and didn't forget the old outfit. He arrived here two weeks ago, and still contends that he is not sorry that he did it.

It's a wonder some of you birds wouldn't wake up and let us hear from you.

Capt. Mahar has returned from recruiting duty and taken command of Battery A

HEADQUARTERS CO.

Mike Boda is now saddler for Headquarters Company.

Cpl. Pankratz is assisting Sgt. Lippke in the drilling of recruits.

Mike Mahar, the champion polo player of the regiment, is now giving polo instruction at the Enlisted Men's Club between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m.

First Sgt. Charles E. Lippke, who was recently the only old man in the company that did not re-enlist, was furloughed to the reserve on March 6th.

Sgt. Carey will again become first sergeant of Headquarters Company, and we will try to co-operate as well with him as we did in the old days before he got his commission.

BATTERY B.

We report one casualty this week. First Sgt. Fred Wessner was furloughed to the reserve, and his address in the future will be 606 East 83rd street, New York City. We wish him the best of luck on the outside, but losing a man of his service and ability was quite a blow to the reorganization of the battery.

Cpl. Valleau is on detached service with the Division Baseball Team at New Orleans, La. The best luck we can wish him is that his pitching arm is in as good shape as it was at Fort Ethan, Allen, Vt., in 1917.

BATTERY C.

Cpl. School received a letter from Sgt. Mike Finn, at present with the A. F. in G. Coblenz, Germany. Mike says marks are one hundred for one dollar, and champagne and cognac are selling for forty and fifty marks. Don't crowd, boys, there will be plenty left when you get there.

Dad Johnson writes from St. Louis, saying that he is working to beat the H. C. L. We often wondered what became of Dad, but the letter assured us that he is still in the land of the living.

Ex-Horseshoer Benton wrote to the boys that are still with the outfit, saying that he is doing fine. He would appreciate hearing from some of the ex-members. His address is Earl Benton, 1656 W. 20th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Sgt. Bevan, our acting first sergeant battery clerk and supply sergeant seems to be acting mechanic also. Any hour of the day Bill may be seen with a square, hammer and saw, making boxes.

The recruiting party is having some success. About forty recruits have joined the regiment.

The greatest surprise that has come to us since we have been on this side of the water was the other day when Benny Pictronik came strolling into the barracks. Benny says that he couldn't resist the call of the army, so re-enlisted for three years.

BATTERY D.

Sgt. O'Connel is in charge of the recruits, instructing them in the rules and regulations of how to move out with the left foot first and how to roll a pack so that it will last at least a mile, and not merely a few feet. With the excetpion of a few rookies that need a G. I. can tied to their right foot in order to move out with the left, and a few that need to pull in their stomachs and throw back their heads, he has a very good set of recruits.

It is rumored that D. S. Jones will now become a member of the who-won-the-war force. His duties will consistog searching for the old beverage of days gone by such as Haig-and-Haig, and its side-kickers; also that of halting automobiles and attempting to read some of the modern home-made passes to town.

BATTERY F.

Our Chief Mechanic Bulock has invested a few hundred in a car. He has bought a Chevrolet and says he is going to take the boys out joy riding as soon as the weather gets warmer.

Buggy Vogel is back from his furlough. He has been spending the last 30 days in Washington, D. C.

Ex-Cpl. Libbey is back in his old position of shoe salesman with the Moseley Shoe Company on Tremont Street.

Joe Hollings, who was hit by shrapnel the night we had the big time on the Marne, has written and requests that old friends send him their addresses, as he had no time to get them before. He is married and now lives at 660 Ontario St., Philadelphia.

Ex-Sgt. Pete Drenberg is now a patrolman on the Boston police force and can be found at the Joy Street Station.

Ex-Cpl. Howard is employed in the firm of Besse, Osborne and Odell at 51 South Street, Boston, in the leather business. Pepp has always a minute or two for any of the old bunch and would like to hear from Emil Fortin, former chief mechanic of Battery F.

MATTER OF NATIONALITY.

Professor—Are you a Latin scholar?
Frosh—No, Irish.—Columbia Jester.

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Terry Dairy Company

PRICES ADVANCE 223 PER CENT

Purchasing Power of Dollar Now as Compared With 1913 Is Shown.

EXPANSION OF CREDIT CAUSE

Man With Income of $2,000 Is Actually Drawing $870 Upon Basis of Dollar Value in 1913—Gold Mines Closing.

Washington.—The man with an income of $2,000 is now actually drawing $870, upon the basis of dollar value in 1913, according to a statement to congress by Harold N. Lawrie, economist for the American mining congress. The purchasing value of the ounce of gold, which under statute cannot bring more than $20.67, has, Mr. Lawrie claims, shrunken through inflation of currency until it is no longer possible for gold to be profitably produced.

Lowers Purchasing Power.

The expansion of the national credit has lowered the purchasing power of a dollar through increasing all commodity prices. Based upon the prewar prices of 1913, these prices gradually advanced from 100 per cent in 1913 to 223 in October, 1919. Each increase in credits has been absorbed by a corresponding increase in commodity prices and has resulted in placing the nation upon an artificial plane of living. The gold producer finds the purchasing power of his ounce of gold is now $9 instead of $20.67.

Gold mines of the United States are being closed down at an alarming rate. Many of these can never be reopened owing to the prohibitive costs of retimbering and unwatering.

Cripple Creek, the greatest American gold camp, is taking on the appearance of a city of dead hopes. Whole cities are being deserted and thousands of skilled miners are being forced to seek new camps because gold—the basic monetary metal of the United States—cannot longer be produced at a profit.

Jewelers Make Millions.

The manufacturers of the United States used $21,848,800 more gold last year than was produced in the United States. The gold producer lost millions during the year. The manufacturing jeweler made millions because, while his goods mounted in values, he secured the gold at coinage price of $20.67 per ounce, less than the cost of production. Seventy-five years ago the world produced but $30,000,000 in gold per year. In 1915 the world produced $469,000,000.

The gold stock of the United States suffered a loss in 1919 of $292,796,000 by the excess gold exports over imports. The government has allowed vast shipments of gold for export. Meanwhile the production of the American mines has fallen from $101,000,000 in 1915 to $58,500,000 in 1919, a loss of 42 per cent.

At the beginning of the war, England arranged protection for all of the gold produced by British mines. This protection is still maintained and the gold reserves of England are being increased by imports from the United States, and their own heavy production of new gold.

POLAND SEA NATION

Comes Back to Its Own After 148 Years.

Troops Dip Colors From Own Soil in Tidewaters of the Baltic Sea.

Warsaw.—Polish troops, standing on their own soil, dipped the national colors in the tidewaters of the Baltic after the absence of Poland as a sea nation for 148 years.

Throughout the new republic bells tolled and a holiday spirit prevailed in commemoration of the historic event. At Putzig, on the Baltic, General Haller, commander in chief of the Polish armies, reclaimed in the name of the republic the sea coast which fell from Poland to Prussia after the first dismemberment of Poland in 1772.

Simultaneously with Poland's reaching out to the Baltic the diet celebrated its first birthday. The most striking speech was made by Speaker Thomsozynski, who proclaimed that justice had at last triumphed, giving Poland access to the sea.

"Poland will defend this historical strip of land with its very last drop of blood," he declared.

The diet decided on the construction of port facilities in the region of Putzig, giving Poland her own gateway to the sea.

OR BY THE METER.

"Just saw an editor counting the feet in some poetry, so he said."

"Well?"

"Gosh, do they buy that stuff by the foot like they do lumber?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

When answering advertisements, please mention The Watch on the Rhine.

HOW UNCLE SAM'S MOVIE CORPS FILMED THE WAR

Uncle Sam is a movie fan. The World War, besides turning the world topsy-turvy, putting kings and kaisers out of jobs and changing the face of Europe, did the seemingly impossible feat of placing the United States government on the map as the world's largest producer of motion pictures.

It is an interesting coincidence that in 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, a Dr. Sellers of Philadelphia took out the first patent on a machine for showing photographs in motion, and that upon our entry into the greatest of all wars, the United States Government should have made its initial entry into the field of motion picture production on a large scale.

The Signal Corps of the United States Army is not, as most people imagine, an organization composed solely of expert wig-waggers, but its work includes so many lines of scientific activities as to bewilder the uninitiated, and on top of all this has been added that of the art of making motion pictures.

Previous to our entry into the World War the motion picture activities of the Army were practically negligible, and outside of a few miscellaneous subjects and one important historical film of Orville Wright's aeroplane flights at Fort Myer, W. Va., in 1907, the Signal Corps did not possess enough film to bother about such things as modern fireproof vaults and up-to-date laboratories. The war changed all this, however, and in the short space of two years the Signal Corps can lay claim to having organized and carried out a motion picture program of such magnitude that even the huge commercial enterprises in this line are dwarfed into insignifcance by comparison. At the call to arms in 1917, the Signal Corps was entrusted with the unprecedented and difficult task of making a pictorial history of our army's activities, both at home and at the front, and the motion picture was selected as the medium of expression.

Influence of War Movies.

The camera has no personality and is unbiased in its viewpoint, hence is an ideal instrument for recording history. The influence that the screen exerts on the formation of public opinion and its potency as an agent for spreading ideas are too well known to require anything but mention. The entrance of Uncle Sam into the movie game came at the natural and psychological moment and the great results produced have proved the importance of the step.

Just as the infantry needed careful training before entering a campaign, so did motion picture photographers require special instruction in their new duties before going on the battlefield as recorders of history. A school for training motion picture photographers was started at Columbia University, New York City, and a call sent out, to which there was a ready response, for men skilled in the production of motion pictures to act as instructors.

A motion picture photographer requires other qualifications besides the ability to "size up" and record action. He must have the strength of an ox, lots of initiative, a goodly supply of the stuff called "nerve," and the word "cannot" must be absent from his vocabulary. A word about the "ox" part of it. The doughboy no longer carries his complete pack and roll into action. In this war he usually discarded his cumbersome roll from his pack. With gun, cartridge belt, haversack, and canteen, he made the Huns run faster than they ever thought they could run, that is, those who were left to run. With the movie man it was different. He had to travel "on high" to keep up with the doughboys and at the same time carry such heavy and bulky apparatus that he was usually mistaken for a small tank in distress or a pack mule. The school at Columbia not only taught the men how to make motion pictures suitable for army purposes, the requirements of the new reels, and what was of historical importance, but the rigorous physical training put the men in shape for the hard work they would encounter when actually at the front. "Action," that much-abused word in the vernacular of the movie game, took on a different and more significant meaning to these motion-picture photographers, accustomed as they were to recording the smiles of Mary Pickford or the comedy of a Charlie Chaplin.

Picturing the First Landing.

It will be news to the majority of people that a Signal Corps motion picture photographer was the first man of the American Expeditionary Forces to land on foreign soil. Lieut. Paul D. Miller, S. C., at the express command of General Pershing, preceded everyone to the dock, set up his apparatus and filmed the historic event of the landing of our first troops to fight for the freedom of France. Shortly after this experts were dispatched to establish headquarters and a laboratory in Paris at which the films made at the front could be developed and filed with proper data preparatory to its shipment to America. It is well to state that this original negative, priceless because of its historic value, was not returned to America until after the signing of the armistice. This was done because of the possible loss due to the sinking of the ship by submarines. However, duplicate negatives were made at once and transmitted to America via the diplomatic mail in order to expedite their delivery and show the folks at home just how our boys were getting along "over there."

Many reels were also prepared at the Paris laboratory for distribution among the Allies. These did much to keep up their morale by showing them that America was actually at the front and in the trenches. The press had, of course, recorded the fact that our men were on the job, but "seeing is believing," and as much so through the eye of the movie camera as through one's own eye. All this time film was being made in America at full speed. Every conceivable industry or operation necessary to place a country on a war basis was recorded pictorially and many reels of these activities were distributed throughout the United States to stir up the patriotism of the masses and to produce the fighting spirit necessary for a successful carrying on of the war.

Getting Into the Thick Of It.

The motion picture photographers who were fortunate enough to get to the front insist that their job was the most exciting and interesting of any in the war. A motion picture camera with tripod looks suspiciously like a new-angled machine gun, and when one was spotted by the enemy, a vigorous shelling of the vicinity occurred. An incident like this occurred near Luneville and the large shell, making a direct hit on a dugout, killed twelve of our brave men. The movie man, 1st Lt. J. S. Brown Jr., S. C., close by, although knocked flat by the concussion of the explosion, by a miracle escaped unhurt. At another time the automobile in which a movie man, 1st Lt. E. H. Cooper, S. C., and his party were enroute to the scene of action, was repeatedly struck by machine bullets. An adjustment to the engine was necessary and two of the men climbed out to make it. They were instantly killed. And then the gasoline tank and feed pipe were hit, and the machine rendered useless. Not to be daunted, however, the movie man ran back some distance to a gasoline "dump" he had noticed and returned with a can of the precious "juice." By bending and twisting the feed pipe into the front of the car, and improvising a funnel which was stuck in to the end of the pipe, his assistant poured gasoline down the funnel with the aid of his canteen, and soon the "flivver" chugged them away to safety. The stunts of the movie man in the Signal Corps consisted of more than the turning of a crank!

Not content with having the honor of landing the first man in France, a Signal Corps man, 1st Lt A. J. Sutton, was the first individual to cross the Rhine and enter Berlin. This man, a noted character in the motion picture news field in America and a lieutenant in the Signal Corps, landed in Berlin while the city was in a ferment of rioting and recorded the fact for history that even the phlegmatic German can revolt under certain conditions.

The Signal Corps movie men were turning the crank from the south of France to the trenches of the North. They were here, there and everywhere, and one particularly hustling variety of cameraman caused a certain general to remark that the blankety-blank nuisance had impeded his progress to the Rhine more than the Germans.

Movie Men Had Nerve.

At Exermont, during the terrific artillery engagement, a Signal Corps motion picture photographer, 1st Lt. N. McDonald, calmly turned the crank of his machine on what is one of the most spectacular events filmed during the war. After the engagement Marshal Petain, who had witnessed and commented upon the fearlessness of the man, awarded him the Croix de Guerre with palm.

During the battle of Chateau Thierry, two movie men, 1st Lt. E. H. Cooper and his assistant, both official photographers attached to a famous division of American troops, lost contact with the advance and discovered a machine gun nest manned by German soldiers. With the usual Yankee grit and nerve, this entire German detachment, consisting of seven soldiers, was captured.

Cpl. S. J. Sheehan, attached to another division, was listed as missing and presumed dead, but repatriated from a German prison camp in January, 1919. While accompanying a scouting party following the obliteration of the St. Mihiel Salient, he was wounded by a gas shell. He succeeded in getting on a gas mask before losing consciousness and was taken prisoner by the Germans. "What have you there?" demanded the Prussian officer, before whom he was brought to be interrogated, indicating his camera. "Just a camera," the corporal answered. "See!" and he quickly pulled out the plate magazine, exposing the plate to the light and preventing the enemy from developing the negatives.

In the latter part of July, 1918, a Signal Corps motion picture photographer, 1st Lt. W. S. Clime, secured information that the Americans were about to take the ancient and historic town of Soissons, held for three years by the Germans. This was big news and worth recording. By fast driving the outskirts of the town were soon reached, but during the ride no Americans were seen. This movie man and his assistant entered the town under heavy shell fire,and proceeded some distance before they realized that a mistake had been made. The realization was made evident in the unmistakable drumming of machine guns and the splashing of bullets in their vicinity. The truth of the matter is that the town was still occupied by the Germans, and in their zeal to cover the story, the movie man and his helper had run ahead of the French infantry and had "captured" the town themselves.

Filming the S. O. S.

However, not all of the movie men who went to France were sent to the front. There were many other equally important, if less exciting, duties in the Service of Supplies that needed filming, also the building of the huge docks and warehouses at St. Nazaire, Brest and Bordeaux, the airplane construction and training camps at Romorantin and Issoudun, the giant ice plant at Gievres, etc., were recorded on the reel of celluloid that will supplant he history book of today in the schools of tomorrow.

Of what use is all this film is the question that naturally follows, and another question supplies the answer. Who is the individual who would not rather see facts than read them?

The Signal Corps of the U. S. Army has in its modern fireproof vaults at Washington the greatest collection of historical facts ever gathered together. This collection consists of approximately one million feet of original motion picture negative made of our armies in France, England, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Germany and America, and the stories these films project upon the screen are incontrovertible. The original negative, after being duplicated is hermetically sealed and kept under conditions that insure its preservation indefinitely. At stated intervals it is inspected to note any changes that may have taken place. The duplicate negatives are used for printing whenever a film is desired. A complete index and catalogue are in process of compilation, giving full data on each scene made. This information includes date, place, action or operation, organization, names of individuals, and length of film. The immensity of the task involved may be understood when it is stated that a force has been employed on this work for a year and a half and it is but half completed. Schools, colleges, legions and historical societies, as well as hundreds of individuals, have already drawn upon this mass of interesting material and the Signal Corps laboratory is taxed to the utmost to supply the demand and at the same time keep up with the other motion picture work that has become an indispensable part of the Army.

Military Value of Films.

Over three million feet of film, comprising sixty-two separate subjects, have also been prepared as an adjunct to the training not only of raw recruits, but to illustrate in the officers' classrooms special details of tactics, or the use of new apparatus. When a shell explodes, or an air bomb is dropped from overhead we all know about what happens when the explosion occurs, but to know exactly what happens is another matter and the ordnance expert desires this information. Thus, the ultra-rapid motion picture camera dies in a matter-of-fact way and from these films undreamed of phenomena have been brought to light, and exceedingly valuable data secured which it is safe to say would never have been known, or been studied without the aid of motion pictures. To know the exact trajectory of an air bomb on its flight to earth is a very important matter to the man who drops the bomb, for on this knowledge depds the accuracy of his aim. This and many other equally important problems have been solved by the speed movie camera.

The scientists now know, if the public does not, that there is not only a pressure of air under the wings of an aeroplane, but a vacuum or suction created above the wings as they pass through the air. The ratio of lift has been demonstrated to be one-third below and two-thirds above the wing.

This is but another interesting phenomenon which the Signal Corps experts have proved and studied by means of an ingenious experiment with the aid of the motion picture camera.

These examples might be multiplied indefinitely, but they are sufficient to show that the motion picture is a scientific adjunct to any army as well as a recorder of unbiased news and history.

While it might be an exaggeration to state that a modern army could not dispense with motion pictures, it is nevertheless true that it would not be as efficient an organization, nor could it fight as well as an enemy equipped with a battery of motion picture machines as part of its "artillery."

Do You Know---

That our wagons are calling at your barracks every Monday and Thursday, and that you can arrange to pay your laundry bill monthly? Find out who our agent in your regiment is and give him your laundry —have your bundle ready early for efficient service.

Imperial Laundry

MYRON LASKER, Proprietor

MORE PEOPLE READ BOOKS

According to English Authority, This Is One of the Results of the War.

There are five times as many people in England reading books as there were before the war, according to Sir Ernest Williams, one of the foremost publishers of London. He says war has taught the people there the value of books, and shown them the joy of reading. When air raids were numerous and all social activities stopped, there still remained the inner room, the light and books. There was a quick demand developed for light reading, but it has changed and grown so that now the best books are most in demand. When air raids were ended and lights and social activities were used again, the habit of reading was continued and has grown rapidly the past year.

There is an insistent demand, this publisher says, for books that deal with real life. It is his belief that out of the experiences of war has been born a deeper appreciation of life and understanding of how tremendously worth living it is. On this new consciousness he bases the demand for books that deal sincerely with problems of life.—Ohio State Journal.

Death Rate for 1918 Was Highest in History of the Country, Statistics Show

The death rate of 18 for each 1,000 of population in the death registration area of 30 states and 27 cities, with a total estimated population of 81,868,104 for 1918 was the highest on record, according to the census bureau's annual mortality statistics, which show 1,471,367 deaths for the year.

Of the total deaths, 477,467, or more than 32 per cent, were due to influenza and pneumonia, 380,996 having occurred in the last four months of the year when an epidemic of these diseases prevailed. The rate for influenza and pneumonia was 583.2 for each 100,000. Influenza caused 244,681 deaths and pneumonia 232,786, showing rates of 289.9 and 284.3 for each 100,000, respectively, the highest rates which ever have appeared for these causes. The rate in 1917 for influenza was 17.2 and for pneumonia 149.8.

The other principal causes of deaths were organic diseases of the heart, tuberculosis, acute nephritis, Bright's disease and cancer, which together were responsible for 391,381 deaths, or nearly 27 per cent of the total during the year.

PRODUCES SAME RESULT.

1st Bug—I hear Bunker's wife is suing him for a divorce.

2nd Bug—Yes, he beats her every day.

1st Bug—Cruelty, eh?

2nd Bug—Oh, dear, no, at golf!

—Judge.

SPORT LOVERS MUST HELP OLYMPIC FUND

President Kirby of Committee Appeals for Money.

At Least $150,000 Must Be Raised by Popular Subscription to Pay Expenses of Athletes Expected to Compete at Antwerp.

If the United States is to send a team to the Olympic games at Antwerp next summer the expense will have to be borne by the sport lovers of the nation. This was made clear yesterday by Gustavus T. Kirby, president of the Olympic committee of the United States, when he issued an appeal for a fund of at least $150,000.

From 150 to 200 athletes will make up the Yankee team and, according to the estimate of F. W. Rubien, secretary of the A. A. U., it will cost $1,000 per man.

"To compete for fun may be fun," Kirby said, "but to compete to win is not only fun but accomplishment, and when the winning is bringing honor to one's country the accomplishment becomes a triumph.

"For America to succeed she must have, as always, men and money; athletes to the number of 150 or more and money to the amount of $150,000 or more, all a voluntary contribution to the furtherance of world knowledge and world peace through amateur sport.

"Let every sportsman who loves sport for sport's sake, let every patriot who would see his country triumph, put his hand in his pocket and donate generously toward the expenses of America's participation in these games."

Only Local Color.

"What are all these blond hairs doing on this vest you wore last winter?" asked Mrs. Gay, as she held up the article she was going to hang out to air.

"What are they doing there, replied Mr. Gay. "Why, you were a blond last winter, weren't you?"

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS.

"Jack is perfectly devoted to that blonde. His family thinks it is a case of hypnotism."

"Huh! Seems to me more like chemical attraction."—Boston Transcript.

WANTED TO BUY

Have clients who will invest in good Real Estate, Automobiles, Diamonds, Liberty Bonds, or first lien securities at investment prices.

R. M. BIRNBACH

305 West Second

(Opposite Postoffice)

Phone Main 943

SERVICE MEN

Meet at our place and make it your headquarters when in town. We are always sociable enough to offer you a place to rest.

THE PURITAN BARBERS

121 Main Street.

Lyon-Farrel Co.

SPORTING GOODS.

Athletic Goods of the Highest Quality.
Guns and Ammunition.
Everything the Sportsman Requires.

See us when in Little Rock whether you wish to buy anything or not.

118-120 West Fourth Street..

JUST RECEIVED

We have just received a large shipment of records, embracing

All Popular Records,
Latest Jazz,
Hawaiian Music,
Dance Records, Etc.

You will also find all the new March Columbia Records now in our stock.

BOWSER FURNITURE CO.
Grafonola Department
Phone Main 1766
411-13 Main Street.

BILLY SUNDAY KNOWS HOW TO GET RESULTS

Do you know who the greatest advertiser in his own line of business is today? It's the Rev. Billy Sunday. How many of you have seen that exballplayer, when he goes into action against his old opponent, the devil? He's some live wire we will have to admit, when he can talk to an audience of ten thousand for an hour, on the benefit of enlisting in the Christian army and then get 2,000 recruits to march up the sawdust trail and sign up for salvation and all allowances. He comes in on the stage or platform, faces the crowd before him, takes off his coat, throws it over in a chair, removes his cuffs and collar, and rolls up his sleeves and then says:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you know who I am and you know also that back in my younger days I was a hardened sinner and a first-class ballplayer under old Pop Anson of Chicago. Now I am going to give you all an illustration of a game of ball." Then Sunday walks over and picks up a bat, takes his position over an imaginary plate. It's all imaginary, remember, and he says, "Now watch the ball! See the pitcher winding up for an income shoot. Here she comes, strike one, and he missed it. Better luck next time; keep your eye on the ball—strike two, and missed. Now, ladies and gentlemen if you know anything about baseball you can see that Sunday is in a hell of a fix, and is verging on a strikeout. Keep your eye on the ball. Crack! I got it that time, and Mr. Sunday runs down to first. Keep your eye on that ball and see it going over the fielder's head, and I am going to get second. The fielder is tearing back after it and I am going to third. Now he has the ball in his hand and it is coming like hell to the shortstop and I am going to the home plate. Now it is in the shortstop's hand, and now it is speeding to the catcher. Slide, Sunday, slide."

And Mr. Sunday executes a slide clear across the stage and get's up and brushes the dirt from his trousers and says, "They got me, yes they got me, and the umpire yells 'out.'" Then turning suddenly he shouts, "That's just the way with a great many of you fellows down there. You have just enough religion to make third base, but when you go to make the home plate, and try to slide into the pearly gate, St. Peter is going to touch you, and God the great Umpire is going to say you are out."

Now this is just an example of Billy Sunday's method of advertising. When he goes after recruits he gets results. Remember that in the game we are playing, Uncle Sam is the umpire, and you are the man at the bat, while opposition against the Army is the pitcher and the catcher, and they will both get you if they can. We are on the last month of the drive for recruits and you are speeding for home. Let's make it a success! We don't want to slide in by a margin, but run in on both feet, and hear the umpire say, "You're safe."

The past week has been the most successful since the drive started. The 18th Field Artillery still leads. It has passed the one hundred mark and is still running strong. In the infantry the 7th still holds first place although the 4th is creeping up. The 6th Engineers are adding to their number every day, and may catch the 18th Field Artillery by March 31st. Below are the standings of the units for the week ending March 6th:

18th F. A., 127; 76th F. A., 55; 6th Engineers, 51; 7th Infantry, 36; 5th Signal Battalion, 30; 4th Infantry, 30; 30th Infantry, 25; 9th Machine Gun Battalion, 18; 10th F. A., 16; 38th Infantry, 10; 3rd Ammunition Train, 5; 3rd Military Police Co., 3; Headquarters Troop, 7; 5th Ambulance, 1; Medical Hospital, 2; 3rd Sanitary Train, 1.

Enlistments by states: Arkansas, 122; Tennessee, 92; Missouri, 96; Louisiana, 50; Mississippi, 21; Texas, 13; Kansas, 11; New York, 7; Illinois, 6; Ohio, 5; Georgia, 4; Oklahoma, 5; Alabama, 4; Indiana, 4; Michigan, 4; New Jersey, 3; Florida, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Maryland, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; California, 1; Kentucky, 1.

A MULATTO THIS TIME.

"Then you don't want her advertised as a diva?"

"Make it a coloratura soprano, and let it go at that. The last time I advertised a diva I had to refund considerable money to people who were expecting an aquatic exhibition."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ALL IN.

Johnny—What makes the new baby at your house cry so much, Tommy?

Tommy—It don't cry so very much—and anyway, if all your teeth were out, and your hair off, and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them, I guess you'd feel like crying yourself.—London Tit-Bits.

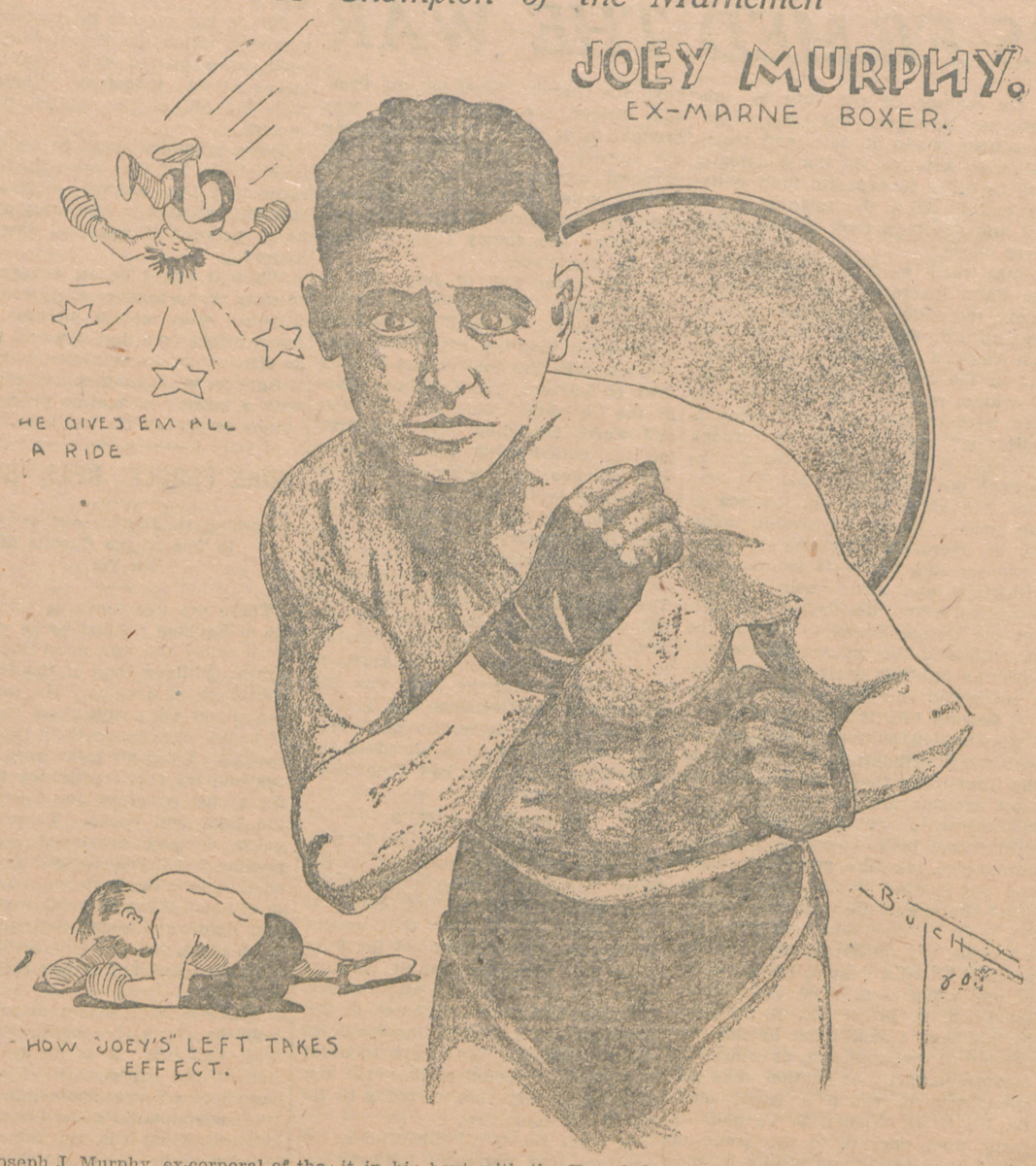
A BASE, COWARDLY EGG.

"When I rose to speak," related a martyred statesman, "someone threw a base, cowardly egg at me. It struck me on the chest."

"And what is a base, cowardly egg?" asked a fresh young man.

"A base, cowardly egg," explained the statesman, "is one that hits you and runs."—Tit-Bits.

A Champion of the Marnemen



Joseph J. Murphy, ex-corporal of the 76th Field Artillery, and now of Brooklyn, was the only man in the A. E. F. to stop the great French boxer Grassi.

Murphy won the Division championship in Germany, but sprained his wrist in doing so, and finally broke it in his bout with the French boxer, so that he was unable to finish the race for the A. E. F. title.

Joey, as he is better known to the Marnemen, is back in civies and training every day. He has not been boxing much on account of his wrist, but expects to get in full swing in another month and clean up all that comes his way—even the mighty Benny Leonard.

So look out, Benny, or your title may soon be in the hands of another man, for when Joey gets going with the old Marne pep, there's no telling what is likely to happen.

And a Good Time Was Had by All

On the evening of March 6, 1920, there occurred an event in the social life at Camp Pike that will go down on the calendar as one of the red letter days of Army society. The stage setting was in the club of the 7th Infantry and the players were the ladies and officers of the post, together with a number of Little Rock's best citizens. Its success was largely due to the untiring efforts of Maj. Glen Brown, Capt. Boblink, Capt. Moore, Lieut. Rote and other officers of the 7th Infantry.

This particular event was of the nature of a masquerade ball. The invitation read, "Your masque will admit you," and by 8:30 p. m., the hour when the Third Division Orchestra struck into a blare of music, the cozy little club room was thronged with fair women and brave men each and every one being arrayed in a costume that was unusual in appearance and unique, suggestive of the character he or she represented.

The shaded light fell upon the white satin knee breeches of old Colonial days, with slippers, buckles, flaming ties and powdered hair to match, the velvet jacket and broad-brimmed sombrero of Spanish fame, clowns, Indians and rural characters. The black and white stripes of the prisoners mingled with the gingham dersses of the servant girls, and even the Turkish dancing girl rubbed shoulders with the Sultan of that Eastern land.

There were refreshments of sandwiches and punch—punch of the sort that puts spring in your ste and livens the dance. The last number was danced at midnight, and as our metropolitan dailies would say, a good time was had by all.

BIRDMEN STRONG FOR PARACHUTE JUMPING

Arrangements are now being completed for the installation of a course in the art of parachute jumping at the Air Service Mechanics' School at Kelly Field, Texas. A number of trained men sent from the engineering division of the air service are now on their way to Texas to act as instructors. It is of more than passing interest that every man at the air service school has applied to take this course. A few years ago only a so-called dare-devil would have attempted to jump from a moving plane into space, but in these days with the latest types of chutes weighing scarcely over 15 pounds, it is a reasonably safe method of making an exit from a plane.

TROUBLES OF HIS OWN.

"Mum-mum—Mister Johnson," agitatedly began young Jim-Tom Snarkey. "Your dud-dud-daughter, Zanzaline, is—h'm! h'm—gug-going to be my wife, and——"

"Well, dad-burn it, don't come to me for sympathy!" impatiently interrupted Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "I've got a sick horse on my hands."—Judge.

Oh, the Marks Are Going Down and Life's Picking Up in Deutschland

The Amaroc News, which members of the A. F. in G. are still publishing in Coblenz, has the following glad word to say about the geld that an American soldier gets, if he is still watching on the Rhine:

One mark ,German, at an equivalent value of one cent in American money was the information contained in the announcement of American army rates of exchange for European currency. The exchange table is as follows:

One dollar—100 marks.
One dollar—12 francs, French.
One dollar—12.25 francs, Belgian.
One dollar—14.00 tires, Italian.
One pound sterling—3.65 dollars.
One franc, French—8.33 marks.
One mark—12 centimes, French.
One franc, French—0.0833 dollars.

Boom! Siz-z-z-z-z-z-z-z! Bang!

And the familiar soap wrapper hit the 100 spot!

And won't we doughboys have a wonderful time; with practically everyone of us drawing down 3,000 marks when we answer "here" at the pay call—there's an opportunity for some wonderful spending.

3,000 marks! More "jack" than the highest paid officer in the entire City of Coblenz. More money than a German ever thought of possessing—that is the average; and that amount is numerous cases represents the savings of a life-time for many Germans. Oh! Boy—just think of the Rhine and Mosel it will buy; think of the souvenirs we can all send home; think, think—Oh! what's the use—it gives one the headache.

And add to all this the feeling that it will go still lower; which always causes a fellow to feel that he must assuredly get rid of what he now has. Won't some one reap a harvest?

But how can an American soldier afford a street car ride! It costs the voluminous sum of 20 pfennigs; or one-fifth of a cent to ride through the entire city. Shades of the H. C. L. in the U. S. A. Give an American soldier Coblenz, with the mark worth only one cent—and life is one sweet song, chorus included.

And speaking of jewelry! Such as diamonds and pearls, and rubies and sapphires. Why we'll put one on every finger, and then save some for Sunday and Saturday night wear only!

Yes, and we'll buy these Swiss—so-called—wrist watches until we'll make the Ingersoll people in the U. S. A. feel small. And won't we invest in bead bags; necklaces—both bead and glass; leather goods; well, we'll buy enough of that stuff to start a wholesale house in the good old U. S. A.

We're in a position to make Sears, Roebuck & Co., or Montgomery Ward, want to close up the shop.

What about a "two-bit" pocketknife?

Rich! Independent! Powerful! Well, we'll say so!

And lastly, let us speak gently of the high cost of barber (tonsorial) work for the Americans.

Shave, 50 pfennigs, or one-half a cent.

Massage, hand, 2 marks, or two cents.

Massage, electric, 3 marks, or three cents.

Tonic, 50 pfennigs, one-half a cent. cent.

Hair cut, 2 marks, or two cents.

Manicure, 4 marks, or four cents.

Shampoo, 2 marks, or two cents.

In other words take a thin dime, and spend the entire day in the barber shop; and there seems to be no excuses for not having a shave.

Back around the plains and mountains, or better the West, if we remember right they used to hit us for one of those four-bit pieces with an eagle on it for a haircut and if you had lost your Gillette it cost you the equivalent of 25 marks for a quick shave.

Really, it's agonizing!

And—American soldiers, just a final tip in closing. They are making this Rhine and Mosel wine daily; in large quantities and will continue to do so for the next hundred years or more; so don't try to buy and drink it all just because the mark is so cheap! Save some for next month—it may cost more then.

This Is How They're Harvesting Them In Memphis, Tennessee

My Dear Col. Philpot:

In compliance with your request as to how we secure recruits for the army, I submit the following letter:

In my mind one of the most important things for a recruiting officer to watch is the appearance of all the men in his party. The first thing I did after reaching Memphis was to impress on all my men that the public would wacth them and be very severe critics. When a prospective recruit is told the army builds men he immediately looks the sergeant over to see what the army has done for this particular man. If your men use "The Army Builds Men" slogan, which all should use, then they must stand and act as though they had been benefited. I do not allow my men to slouch or keep their hands in their pockets, especially while talking to a prospective recruit. I relieved one sergeant who was found with his blouse unbuttoned and picking his teeth while talking to a prospective recruit.

The public always stops to watch an officer and enlisted man meet and to see how they will salute. I have impressed on my men the necessity of a snappy salute. They keep a sharp look out for an officer on the street so that the public will not catch them asleep and not on the job.

I encourage my men to go to all places of amusement. By doing this they meet many nice people, not necessary prospective recruits, but people who can and do give dope on where to go for men.

We are running the card system with great success. On these cards we take only the man's name and address. A great many times when a man is approached about the army he says, "No army life for me". We don't push the enlisting point but just talk in a friendly way, on any subject he may care to discuss. I then send one of my men out to the boy's parents, paying them only a friendly visit. The sergeant, on this visit, does not mention the army only when asked about it. Again the young man will say, "No army life for me." I tip all the sergeants off to this particular man and they keep an eye out for him on the streets. When one sees him they always speak to him and ask about his parents, or something besides the army. The man sees there is some binding bond between soldiers and comes to enlist. We have received a number of men who, at first, said they wouldn't join. When we find a young man from out of town who will not enlist with us, we mail a card to his nearest recruiting station.

Another lesson we learned after reaching here was not to try to do all the talking. The prospective recruit is not unlike all civilians. They will all talk and ask questions, if given a chance. In many cases, let them "lead out".

The sergeants who have been the most successful in securing recruits have found men who were without work and were not physically fit to join the army, and then claimed these "down and outers" as buddies and used them in finding the hanging-out places of men who were without work.

March 1st I sent two of my best sergeants to the employment officer as I thought they might pick up an early Monday morning bird. In less than half an hour there was a squad coming, as these sergeants brought in six bright young men. These men were looking for work and the sergeants told them they could get them a good job with Uncle Sam.

The sergeant has finished his work as soon as he reaches the office with a recruit and then comes my time to display all I know in talking to them.

When we mention school and the recruit says "No," then we never mention school to him again but start talking to him about athletics. I ask him if he can play baseball and if he says he can, I then say, "I must have you as we need you on our 7th Infantry team". He then starts talking about different ball players and where he has played. It is then only a question of how long it will take to examine him.

Today four young men came into the office and just wanted to talk army. I picked one out as a prospective prize fighter, one as a wrestler and one as a track man. Three of them were brothers and were delighted when I told them how they could learn to be athletes. Less than half an hour's talk found them with their clothes off and having as much fun over their examination as they would in a gymnasium. While they were going through their sunts another came in and joined them.

Many different classes of men will be approached and it will often be necessary for the men on the recruiting party to use many different methods. Good judgment is one of the most valuable things, and he must know just when to use it.

Always try to impress on the ex-service men that the army of today is a different army from the one he served in during the war.

During the first two days in March we have accepted eleven men and all are working hard to make it this number each day.

Very respectfully,
F. H. Strickland,
126 N. Court St.,
Memphis, Tenn.

Capt. Strickland's party is doing wonderful work. That is the reason I demanded of him the secret of his success. The entire proposition is psychological. We have got to be "mixers". A few evenings ago as I entered the Union Depot in Memphis I said, "Hello boys" to four young men waiting for a train, and passed on. That broke the ice. A few minutes later one came up just to "gas," and in five minutes I had secured a refund for their railway tickets they had bought, and they were on their way to the recruiting office. They are all four in the Third Division.

Speak to an old man or an old lady even though you never saw them before. He won't get mad because the young are passing him by nowadays and the old lady will like your "Good morning" because she knows you are not trying to flirt.

They will both be boosters for you. You must believe in the goods you are selling. The firm is the United States Army, I am the sales manager, you are the salesman, and you are selling enlistments and a college course to the young men of America, and you certainly have a lot of customers to work on.

S. B. Philpot,
Lieut. Col. 4th Infantry,
Third Division Recruiting Officer.

MAJESTIC.

No bill of acts seen here this year has established itself so quickly or firmly in popular favor as that which is holding forth at the Majestic this week.

"Sweeties," described as a new frill in farce, entangles three American soldiers in a matrimonial alliance the first the same American girl, and then the same French girl, that provides entertainment of the snappiest sort. There is also some catchcy music. "Sweeties," which is by William F. Friedlander and Will H. Hough, is excellently staged and cast.

"The Substitute" is the title of a diverting vaudevillette offered by Frank Burt and Myrtle Rosedale. Instrumental music and eccentric dancing are presented in a comedy atmosphere.

Hilarious comedy finds fitting exponents in Arthur Stone & Marion Hayes who present "Green Goods." This is described as a carnival episode, and makes capital of the attempts of a small-town cut-up to "kid" a show woman. Stone's conception of the "flash guy" is a classic in comedy character portrayal.

Fred Holmes and Lulu Wells in "The Old Fashioned Bride," an exquisite music comedy bubble, and the Rosa King Trio, tight wire dancers, in a novel terpsichorean offering, complete the bill, with the Screen Telegram Pictorial preceding the vaudeville.

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